

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd July 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 23.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	.....	.....
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 36; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 60	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 32	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
35	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Musalman.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26 ...	200
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	600
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...	600
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...	200
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	255
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand ...	142
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
PERSIAN.					
64	"Namei Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...	1,000
URDU.					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	300
URIA.					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...	.....
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...	700
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...	600
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.	.....	.....
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76 ...	1,000
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly
43A	"Surbarnabanik" ...	Do. ...	Do.
8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do.

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I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th July says that the Persians who carried on a war with Russia continuously for 27 years in the past and were invariably successful were not stronger than their children to-day. The reason why they were so successful is simply this, that they had perfect confidence in themselves in which their successors are wanting to-day.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 11th, 1910.

Desirability of confidence in
one's own self.

During the last century, however, the Russian politicians on one side and the debauched Persian monarchs and ministers on the other tried to inspire the minds of the Persians with such an awe of the Russians that till within the last four years no one even spoke of rising against them, rather they considered a quarrel with the Russians as opposed to good sense. It is only after the last revolution that some people began to talk of the rights of the Russians and denied their having any in Persia. This denial gradually grew louder against the aggressions of the Russians. It had its effect in reducing the awe in which they stood of the Russians so long and to-day they are ready to oppose them. This is an important development of the course of events during the last four years. A nation which is overpowered by fear is like a child in need of a guardian. Taking advantage of this weakness of the Persians both the English and the Russians are still anxious to have a paternal control over Persia.

The present defect in the Persian character to-day is a want of confidence in themselves, being the result of living in fear of the Russians these hundred years. This fear leads the Persians to consider themselves unequal to the task of standing against the Russians. The defect is however based on ignorance and want of information about the politics of the world. So long, therefore, as they do not shake off the fear or mistrust in themselves, they will not be fit to gain liberty and stability.

People having confidence in themselves find strength to face an enemy much stronger than themselves. Even if a weak Power with self-confidence is defeated by a superior force of the enemy, the latter cannot establish its Government over it. Take, for instance, the case of the Boers of the Transvaal against whom the English sent a force of two hundred thousand men. The result, however, was that their confidence and combined national spirit secured them self-government. Again take the case of such small Powers of Europe as Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Servia, Roumania, etc. They consider their liberty safe simply because they have confidence in themselves. The rival Powers know that although it may be easy to take possession of their country it would be difficult to subdue the nation. If the Persians should therefore be anxious to maintain their independence and stability they should develop self-confidence and faith in their own strength; till then the neighbours are not likely to give up their policy of aggression in Persia.

The same paper in another place points out in quoting a French statesman the difficulty which a weak nation may find in getting better of a stronger one by direct methods.

To be remembered.

Hence the former should have recourse to indirect methods, which would divert the attention of the enemy from the main issue and afford it time to strengthen its own position. The paper here quotes two instances to illustrate its meaning. It says: It is no secret that the rivalry between Russia and England commenced with Peter the Great and lasted till after the defeat of the former by Japan. The Russians always tried to get the better of their adversary by direct means but in vain. The English adopted a policy quite the reverse of it and were successful. It is known to the readers of history that the English had a hand in the internal disturbances that occurred in Russia but in an indirect way. They, in this way, gave no time to Russia to take any direct steps against themselves. When a Russian officer occupied the Pamir some years ago and turned his attention towards India, the English finding themselves unequal to the task of offering resistance had recourse to indirect methods. This diverted the Russian attention to another channel. Even now the object of the Russo-English alliance is said to be (1) opposition to Germany, (2) formation of a power, (viz., Persia) against Russia, and (3)

getting opportunity to become prepared against the enemy. Their efforts in this direction have not abated even at present.

The second instance is that of Bulgaria which is always trying to keep Turkey engaged in something or other so that she may not find time to attack that country. So in the Balkan troubles and Macedonian revolts Bulgaria had a hand in an indirect way.

Any one carefully looking into the action of the neighbours will not fail to see that they are adopting both the methods for diverting the attention of the Persians from the question of expelling the foreign troops from their country. The direct method is sending troops to Persian territory under some lame pretexts and the indirect is fomenting revolts, etc., under Rahim Khan, Darab Mirza, etc. At one time the Russian Consul is robbed between Shiraz and Bushire, and at another the English Consul is attacked by brigands between Shiraz and Ispahan. Again unauthorized notices are issued at Kazwen and Khorasan to send Cossacks to Hamadan, etc., etc. All these are indirect ways to make the Persians weak and divert their attention from their legitimate purpose of expelling the foreign troops from their country.

The Persians, too, if they love their native land and possess any intelligence should have recourse to similar tactics. Apparently they should try to remove the causes which give the neighbours an excuse for stationing foreign troops in Persia and in the meantime strengthen their own position and restore peace in the country. They should also try to stop the Russian aggression and illegal interference. Their indirect method should be to form associations all over the country, while engaging the attention of the neighbours may lessen their interference in Persia.

The Persians should know that so long as the neighbours are not occupied elsewhere they will not desist from interfering in its internal affairs. This is a principle of politics and Persians would be mistaken in not adopting it. In short, while the policy of the neighbours is to cut, ours is to sew up and if we neglect our duty they will surely not neglect theirs.

The paper then discusses the question of these associations which when formed should draw up their programme with the main purpose of diverting the attention of the neighbours away from Persia and thus reduce their interference in that country.

The same paper draws the attention to the pitiable condition of the southern provinces of Persia to the troubles of which is attributed the stay of foreign troops in the north. It is pointed out that while the Persians are indifferent to the state of affairs in the south, being quite contented with the peaceful condition of the capital, the neighbours have been continually visiting that part of the country as travellers or traders going from Ispahan to Shiraz, from Shiraz to Bushire and from Bushire back to Ispahan and purposely running the risk of being plundered so that they might have cause to proclaim the country to be in a disturbed condition and earn a name through reports in newspapers. There are, however, only two ways of putting a stop to this state of things, first by maintaining a strong army, secondly by adopting peaceful measures. The first not being possible under the present circumstances, the patriotic young men of the country should visit those parts and try to devise some means of restoring peace in the country. If they do not rise to a sense of their duty to their motherland the southern provinces may slip away from their hands.

2. Referring to the hoisting by the Germans of a tri-coloured standard as signifying an alliance of Germany with Persia and Turkey as reported in the papers from the Gulf, the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th July denies such an alliance and considers the report as a political move on the part of the Russians, the object being to frighten the English.

3. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July published the following representation which the Indians of Canada had submitted, protesting against their ill-treatment in that colony:—

We, the British Indian subjects residing in the Dominion of Canada, assembled in a public meeting held at 1632, 2nd Avenue, West Fairview, Swadesh

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
July 11th, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

Sevak Home, on 24th April 1910, most respectfully approach you to redress the following grievances under which we labour.

We are earning our livelihood as merchants or labourers, holding extensive real property.

The Dominion immigration laws and their interpretations practically debar our relatives and countrymen from landing in the Dominion of Canada.

Notwithstanding that we are prepared to submit to the conditions and requirements of the present laws, namely to show the amount which is necessary for all other British subjects, that we are not paupers and have independent means of subsistence, we, to our regret, find that we are not permitted to land in this country. This is a great hardship on us, and particularly as we have to incur passage expenses. The wording of the present laws is vague and the interpretations of these laws by the court prevents our countrymen from entering Canada.

We, therefore, request that the Dominion Government be pleased to amend the existing laws so that the difficulties in the way of those countrymen of ours coming from India or any other part of the world be removed.

We therefore submit these points for your consideration—

(1) The present Dominion immigration laws are quite inconsistent to the Imperial policy because they discriminate against the people of India who are British subjects; as they are forced to produce a sum of \$20,000 before landing, whereas the other British subjects are not.

(2) The present Dominion immigration laws are humiliating to the people of India when the aliens such as the Japanese by the treaty rights can come to Canada showing a very small amount of \$30 to \$50, whereas we, the fellow British subjects are not allowed to enjoy the birthright of travelling from one part of the British Empire to the other.

(3) The present Dominion immigration laws insist upon the Indian people to buy tickets direct from India because the laws read such as "the immigrants must come direct from the land of birth or land of citizenship." As long as we are British subjects any British territory is the land of our citizenship from the interpretation of the Imperial and parental Government. It is needless to point out that the narrow interpretations of the Dominion Government about the land of citizenship do not allow us to enter Canada from London, Hongkong, Shanghai and other parts of the British Empire. We cite two of the many instances:—

(i) One Bhai Hari Singh, formerly resident of Golden B. C., went to London with Professor Teja Singh some time ago, but when the said Hari Singh wanted to return to Canada he was refused to enter this country.

(ii) One Mr. Nathu Ram, a student from India, was not allowed to land at Vancouver, where his friends and relatives were residing, only because he had to change his ticket from Hongkong for his personal comforts.

(4) Accepting the present law as it is, it is a natural impossibility for the British Indian immigrants to come to Vancouver, B.C., as there is no direct line of transportation by steamships.

(5) The restriction of the foreign immigrants is applied to the labourers only (as it is very well seen in the case of the Chinese exclusion in United States where the Chinese students and merchants are allowed to come freely there). But our students and merchants coming from Japan, China, Europe and other parts of the world have to undergo the same difficulty as the ordinary labourers.

One Mr. Jogesh Chander Misra of Bengal, Scholar of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Industries of India, was refused to land at Vancouver, whereas he freely entered the port of Seattle.

(6) Under the present Dominion immigration laws, even if a British Indian subject holding real property in this country and intending to establish a home permanently wants to bring his family and children here, he is forced to show cash of \$200 per head, which really is a hardship and severe injustice.

(7) One of the sacred privileges of the British citizenship is individual liberty. The treatment received by us under the existing Dominion immigration laws hampers our individual liberty.

(8) All the British subjects after residence of six months are eligible to citizenship of the Dominion of Canada, but to our misfortune we are debarred from enjoying this right. We strongly protest against it, and demand our rights as British subjects with all the emphasis we can command.

We appeal and most forcefully bring to your notice that no such discriminating laws are existing against us in foreign countries like the United States of America, Germany, Japan and Africa, to whom we do not owe any allegiance whatsoever. Under these circumstances we most respectfully implore a favourable consideration and prompt amendment of the unfair laws which impress us that we enjoy better privileges under foreign flags than those under the British flag.

Be it resolved that we empower Messrs. Tej Singh, M.A., L.L.B., and H. A. Talcheker, B.A., Secretary of Bombay Workingman's Association, to present our cause to the proper authorities in England, and to take such steps to ventilate this question so as to enlist the sympathy of the British public. We expect to send more representatives in future.

Proposed by Mr. G. V. Kumar.

Seconded by Mr. Indarsingh.

Supported by Mr. Harnam Singh.

Carried by all.

RESOLUTION II.

Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Hon'ble Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Hon'ble G. K. Gokhale, Hon'ble Lala Harkishan Lal, B.A., and Hon'ble Mian Shahdin, B.A.; and they be requested to seek the co-operation of the Indian Government regarding the removal of the barriers placed in the way of British Indian subjects.

Proposed by Pandit Shiv Dayal.

Seconded by Mr. Umrao Singh.

Supported by Mr. Sher Singh.

Carried by all.

RESOLUTION III.

Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the authorities of the Dominion Government, the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy of India.

Proposed by Mr. Balmukand.

Seconded by Mr. Natha Singh.

Supported by Mr. Gurmukh Singh.

Carried by all.

RESOLUTION IV.

Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the Indian press in general to ventilate our grievances to the Indian public through their mediums.

Proposed by Mr. Bhagram.

Seconded by Mr. Nathiram.

Supported by Mr. Ker Singh.

Carried by all.

RESOLUTION V.

Bhai Bhag Singh, the Secretary of Khalsa Dewan of Vanconver, B. C., be empowered to reach the Chief Khalsa Dewan of India, to intimate the unfortunate situation by which we are debarred from coming to Canada.

Proposed by Mr. T. Das.

Seconded by Mr. Hazura Singh.

Supported by Mr. Hirnam Singh.

Approved by all.

N. Rahim,

President.

G. D. Kumar,

Secretary.

Ram Chand Brahman.

4. Referring to the present Cretan question, the *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says it is right that the people of Crete are mostly inclined to accept the sovereignty

DARUS SALTANAT,
July 15th, 1910.

Turkey versus Crete. of Greece, but from this it does not follow that the agitation of Turks about Crete should be passed over unnoticed. The paper goes on to say that the Turks have got full confidence in the friendship of England and this is the reason why they are so long silent in the matter. The claims of the Turks over Crete are said to have been duly acknowledged and there can be no reason why the Turks should give up their rights, however nominal, over Crete.

5. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the treaty between Russia and Japan has been signed by both parties. The paper is afraid that Russia, now free from anxiety as regards Manchuria and Port Arthur, will create disturbances in Central Asia, Persia and at the western borders of Tibet. The disturbance in Persia has assumed a permanent shape. Russia may bring about fresh troubles on this plea.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

6. A perusal of the message wired by Reuter on the Blue-book on Tibet lately published in England leads the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July to infer that bad blood is gradually growing between China and England in connection with Tibet and would be glad if it disappears.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1910.

II--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

7. The *Sri Sanatan Dharm* [Calcutta] of the 12th July reports that on Saturday (last) at 9 P.M. a poor Bengali was passing the Suparipatti turning with some money on his waist. A police constable caught hold of him, calling him a drunkard, and gave him such a severe thrashing that he fell down senseless. The poor man was then left alone, as no money could be had from him.

SRI SANATAN
DHARM,
July 12th, 1910.

Why was the man let off and not taken to thana, asks the paper, if he was a drunkard; or if he was not so, why was he beaten without any cause?

8. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the number of dacoities in the country has greatly increased for some time past. The police have arrested a great many persons as implicated in these dacoities but at the conclusion of their trial most of them have been acquitted. The real dacoits go undetected, and this has made them bold. Some of the officials think that the people know who the real offenders are, but that their sympathy with the offenders or their cowardice prevents them from helping the police in arresting the miscreants. Nothing, the paper says, can be a greater mistake than this. In these dacoities the people are the sufferers, their life and property are in danger, so they can have no sympathy with the dacoits. No sane man can believe that dacoits will benefit the country. Neither the police nor the people know who the culprits are. The police are pre-occupied with the idea that the young men who are associated with political agitation are the real culprits. Accordingly, whenever a dacoity occurs their sole endeavour is to arrest such young men. The result is that in the trial that follows the accused are acquitted for want of evidence, while the real offenders remain undetected. In one or two cases, one or two persons become approvers. The police depend entirely on their confessions with the result that at the trial all their preparations go for nothing. The paper asks the Government to give up the idea that patriotic young men are implicated in these misdeeds. There may be one or two mistaken individuals, but from that it does not follow that all of them are guilty. In many cases, the dacoits appear in gentlemen's dress and give out that they are *swadeshists*, their object being to give the police the wrong scent. But this ought not to mislead the police. Within the last two years, there have occurred several very big cases of

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

dacoity, but in none of these cases could the police bring the offenders to book. Yet the number of the police force is daily increasing. The Government should take steps to make the police efficient in detecting real offenders.

SANJIVANI,
July 7th, 1919.

9. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July, in a leading article, says:—

The village of Panchberia is in the district of Pabna, and within the jurisdiction of thana Chanhail in the subdivision of Sirajganj. It is a Government khas mahal. Srijut Saradakant Bhattacharyya, who lives at Bethair in the jurisdiction of Tangail, is the owner of one-third of this village. The village was for a long time under water. It is now three or four years since it emerged from the water. Since then Ilimuddin Sirkar, Sobhan Mulla, Selimuddin, Lalkahmad Sirkar, Khoda Bukhsh Shaikh and other ryots have built houses in the village and are residing there, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Government has several other khas mahals in the neighbourhood of Panchberia. The villages of Banipara and Birbahar are also Government khas mahals. Some of the ryots of these villages have been trying to take possession of the occupancy holdings in Panchberia. This led to several lawsuits among the ryots.

On Monday, the 16th of *Jaistha* last, a terrible event occurred in the village of Panchberia. No one can imagine that such a terrible, heart-rending event can take place at midday. We give below the substance of the representation which Ilimuddin Sirkar submitted to the Magistrate of Pabna:—

Complainant.—Ilimuddin Sirkar, of the village of Panchberia.

Defendants.—(1) Mr. Lloyd of Sirajganj, (2) Charu Bhattacharyya, (3) Gunny Chaprasi of Sirajganj, (4) Rajab constable, (5) Delwar duffadar, (6) Amrita Ganguli, jemadar, and others (whom I do not know by name, but I know them by face) of Chutali, (7) Uddi Mandal of Choba and (8) Nishan Sirkar and others. Sections 436, 147, 144, 461, Indian Penal Code. Date of the occurrence, Monday, 16th *Jaistha*. The facts are as follows:—On the day of occurrence, after two *prahars* (noon), defendant No. 1 burnt my out-house by setting fire to it with his own hand, and by order to the other defendants had the fencing and the supports of my other rooms broken and articles to the value of Rs. 50 or 60 taken away. When they set fire to my house, I called out the names of your worship, of the Commissioner *Sahab*, of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the representatives of the Emperor himself, whereupon they threatened to kill me; and having entered the women's quarters, they outraged their modesty and plundered as aforesaid. Your worship, I am the ryot of a khas mahal. Defendant No. 2 (Kanungo Charu Bhattacharyya), at the instigation of defendant No. 1 (Mr. Lloyd) has long been trying to oust me, and to establish a new ryot in my place. The above defendant No. 1 instituted several criminal cases against me, but on my applying to your worship for the transfer of the cases from Sirajganj, those cases were dismissed. Further, enraged at this, and not being able to oust me, he is thus unjustly persecuting me. I, therefore, pray that your worship may be pleased to summon the defendants and the witnesses, and to do justice in this case.

Mr. Lloyd is the Joint-Magistrate of Sirajganj. We are not inclined to easily give credence to the report that he burnt a ryot's house with his own hands. But we have got this authentic news that, on the day of the occurrence he arrived by the down steamer from Sirajganj at Panchberia *chur*, and returned by the up steamer.

Immediately after the occurrence on the 16th *Jaistha*, a ryot of Panchberia, named Asan Sheik, laid information at the Tangail thana that for the last three years 22 or 23 ryots have been carrying on agricultural pursuits on the aforesaid *chur*. About 100 or 125 persons from Bilborha,

*Some kind of missile.

Baniapara and other places came to that spot armed with clubs, *halangas*,* etc., and broke their houses and plundered their articles. The Deputy Magistrate *Sahab* of Tangail was present on the day of the occurrence at the Steamer Ghât, whom the complainant and others informed of the occurrence, whereupon he advised them to report the matter at Tangail. For this reason Asak Sheik reported this matter. He is living elsewhere with his wife and family.

On the above deposition of Asan Sheik, the Police Sub-Inspector of Tangail thana went to investigate into the matter. Below is given a copy of the report which he submitted after investigation.

My name is Priyasankar Sen. I am one of the Sub-Inspectors of Tangail thana. Yesterday, at 11 A.M., Asan Sheik of the village of Panchberia came to the Tangail thana and lodged information to the effect that Ratan Sarkar Singh, who is a resident of Baniapara, and 100 or 125 other persons formed an unlawful assembly, and armed with clubs, etc., attacked the village of Panchberia, and having driven away his neighbours, had been breaking their houses and had been carrying away their goods by plunder, whereupon I entered case No. 38 under sections 147 and 440 of the Indian Penal Code, and went to investigate it. But failing to cross the river at Charabasi on horseback, and it being very late at night when a boat was secured, I passed that night at Charabasi. At about 1 A.M. at night, Asan Sheik and Sobhan Mulla of Panchberia came to me and pointing to a fire in the direction of their village, said that the defendants were burning their houses with their goods. On their saying that there might be a serious breach of the peace if they returned to the village to save their properties, I started with Constables Jaypakas Singh and Bhup Bahadur Singh, who had accompanied me, and with Daffadars Manik Mali, Kropali and Chaukidars Gopal Mali, Mukunda Mali, Mahes Mali Lolit Mali and Rajchandra Mali, in Judhisthir Manji's boat; and at 5 A.M. in the early morning came within half a mile of village Panchberia, and sent my men to call to me the head of the village, and told them to see that no breach of the peace might take place. But immediately after they had left the boat, I heard a great noise, whereupon I leapt from the boat and saw that about 100 men of the defendants with big *lathis* and *halangas* had attacked 30 or 35 men of the complainant's party. Still the constables whom I had sent could not come back. Hastily did I put on my uniform and run to the place of occurrence, and order both parties to leave their *lathis* and *halangas* and to depart.

At this the party of the complainants left their *lathis* and went away, but the party of the defendants, at the instigation of constable No. 279 of the Chohail thana, disobeyed my order and prepared to attack me. In this disturbance, a man, named Isab Munshi, was seriously wounded. When I wanted to see him, the above-named constable ordered two or three men to remove the wounded man, whereupon they dragged him towards the west. On my interrogating the constable about his illegal conduct, he and Rutton Sirkar Singh told me that the Joint-Magistrate of Sirajgaaj came there the day before yesterday by the down-steamer, drove the complainants out of the village, set fire to their houses with his own hands, stationed the defendants at the

village with *lathis* and *pulangas*, and having given order that whoever should come to the *chur* should be bound and taken (to him), left the place by the up-steamer. Consequently they refused to obey my order. Although this was incredible, when I explained the matter to the defendants, some of them left their *lathis* and *pulangas*. In the meantime, at the bidding of the constable of the Chohail thana, all the men again armed with *lathis* and *pulangas*, advanced towards my boat. With all my effort I could not prevent them. The above-named constable, with the above-named persons, crossed a river, attacked and belaboured Asan Sheik and the other two persons, bound them and took them away, and ordered them to keep me in confinement. Whereupon 15 or 16 persons armed with *lathis* and *pulangas* surrounded us, and five or seven persons dragged my boat to a distance of half a mile and fastened it close to the new house of the defendants. Finding myself helpless, I tried to send chaukidar Mahes Mali to the thana with an account of my situation, but he had not gone 100 cubits when the note was taken from him and he was abused in the most filthy language. I again sent chaukidar Gopal Mali without his uniform. Sometime after Meher Sirkar came and released us. I was confined with the men of the thana for about three hours. At 2 P.M. I arrived by boat at Charabari, where I told Pramathanath Roy Chowdhury, Zamindar of Santosh, Prassana Kumar Basu of Alisakarda, Sasi Chakravarty of Charabari, Kesab Sirkar and others all that had happened. Surendra Babu, Inspector of the thana, came there at about 4 P.M. I told him everything and returned with him.

*Some kind of missile.

We will not give any opinion of our own in this matter at the present moment. We shudder to think of the condition of the ryots of Panchberia. Many of them have lost all that they had, their crops have been destroyed, and their goods plundered; the villagers have left the village with their wives and children, and the village has been reduced to the condition of a cremation ground. We hope the Government of Eastern Bengal will without delay institute a special enquiry in the matter. These men are the ryots of the Government khas mahals—it should be specially enquired who reduced them to this pitiable condition.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

10. Noticing the large number of theft cases having taken place in the small town of Deoghur within a month, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July 1910 asks—

Theft at Deoghur.

What are the watchmen of the town doing?

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that in reply to a question put by Mr. Keir Hardie in Parliament with reference to the promotion of Moulvi Muzar-ul Huq, of Midnapore fame, Mr. Montagu has said that the promotion was not permanent and that it was made in conformity to the practice that prevails in respect to temporary promotions. But, the paper asks, how did the Moulvi obtain the title of Khan Bahadur? Certainly he could not have got this title if the authorities did not appreciate his services.

The promotion of Moulvi Muzar-ul Huq.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that it is not Indian police officers alone who are guilty of corruption. The two police officers who were punished in connection with the Nimtolla fire were both of them high-paid Europeans. There are black sheep in both the Indian and the European sections of the service. A reform to be successful must be directed to both these classes.

The character of the police.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.

13. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th July writes:— Houses of many respectable gentlemen have been searched on the information supplied by detectives, but no step has been taken to teach a lesson to those who by giving false information caused unnecessary trouble to the police, undeserved humiliation to respectable men, and ill-feeling between the Government and the people. No thoughtful person would therefore question the necessity of punishing such mischievous informers who give false reports.

Punishment for giving false information.

The paper congratulates the authorities of Gujranwalla (Punjab) for their action against the man on whose false report the house of the late Lala Jeevan Kishan Rais was searched; and says that much of the heart-burning can be avoided by adopting the same policy every where.

BASUMATI,
July 15th, 1910.

14. In reviewing the report on the Calcutta Police administration for 1909, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says:—

Calcutta Police administration for 1909.

On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor has been highly pleased with the work of the Calcutta police. But in this connection, the Calcutta riots of 1907 naturally occur to the public mind and the Nimtolla Fire Brigade scandal should not also be forgotten. The last named incident did not, it is true, occur in the year under report; but then those who even before the very eyes of hundreds of spectators, can trample under foot law, justice and popular opinion and take bribes by abusing their powers are surely not new hands in their work. It should be enquired how far this vice is prevalent in the ranks of the police. Armed as the police are with extraordinary powers, they are apt to abuse them, and such being the case we are glad that the miscreants in the Nimtolla affair have been justly punished. For the prevention of thefts and serious crime at night His Honour has sanctioned an additional number of watchmen. But it is yet to be seen whether the measure will be attended with any success.

It is satisfactory to note the slight decrease in the number of petty thefts, but we do not think the police have shown much credit in the matter of preventing affrays and the obstruction of public streets. There were numerous motor car accidents in the year under review; and considering how the number of motor-cars is increasing, the police ought to take greater care in preventing such accidents.

15. Referring to the report on the Calcutta Police for 1909, the

The Calcutta Police.

Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased with the efficiency displayed by the Calcutta Police and he has nothing but praise for the various departments thereof. Their star is no doubt in the ascendant now. They must have given signal proof of their qualifications which have won them this high praise. The Nimtollah fire scandal is like the dark spots in the moon which are drowned in its beauty. In his remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor has dealt with the qualities of the police one by one. First as to discipline, they have never before shown such ability in this respect, not even in 1908, which is no doubt a glorious year for them. The number obtaining promotions and certificates of efficiency is 1,276 in the year in question, while that for 1908 was 1,203. Again, while so many as 80 deserted their ranks in 1908, the number is only 10 in 1909.

Crowning ability has been shown by the Calcutta Police in unearthing the political conspiracy, and the Lieutenant-Governor has unbounded praise for them. This is as it should be. In his remarks, His Honour has truly said that they have done immense service to the Government and the country by bringing to light a conspiracy which has as its aim murder and anarchy. He also mentions the high encomium that the department obtained from the Chief Justice and Justice Carnduff in the Alipore bomb case. But it is not only the Government or the High Court that has been pleased with the conduct of the police, the people also have been satisfied. But in spite of this, the *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian papers have been showering invectives upon the natives. It is the nature of the wicked to seek holes even where there are none. You, the *Englishman*, are the beloved daughter of the King and whatever you say sounds well. Thus you have been bold enough to say that the native publicists carry on a campaign of vilification against the police and foment the worst forms of political agitation! You mean to say that the Bengalis, who expressed their heartfelt sorrow in such unequivocal terms at the death of Edward VII and raised their loud voice in millions in their prayers for the departed soul, you mean to say that the same Bengalis do unnecessarily find fault with the police with a view to foment unrest! You are an Englishman and so have been able to stand upon the bosom of the entire Bengali race and say this with impunity! But may it be asked if the people of the country do like to live in unrest so that they will try to bring unrest? As regards the police as well as other departments, the people speak ill or well of them as occasion arises. They praised the good behaviour of the police at the recent searches. They have also found fault with them whenever they harassed an innocent man. You have no fear of house-searches, hence you can say all this. But you do not understand how your utterances sting the heart of loyal and innocent subjects.

It is also said in the remarks that owing to the decrease of political crimes, the police have been able to mind other works in 1909. They have in the year in question been able to detect other crimes more than in the previous year. The number of those who obstructed public thoroughfares, in Harrison Road and Fenwick Bazar, has been more than double and the activity of the police in this direction deserves praise. But still the nuisance is not extinct, especially in Burra Bazar, and the question demands greater attention from the Commissioner. Another thing that should draw the attention of the of the police is the public squares where the neighbouring children are carried for a walk or to enjoy the open air. But the football and hockey to which use the squares are now being appropriated are a source of danger to the young and weak lives.

In referring to the danger of traffic in the streets, we should say that the police have shown great success in this respect too, so large as 113 cases of rash driving were tried in 1909. With the increase of motor-cars and tram-cars, the danger to foot passengers is increasing and greater attention should be paid to this matter, for we know that it is not unoften that lives are lost or otherwise endangered owing to wilful negligence or default on the part of the drivers.

Referring to cases of theft, His Honour is sorry that the number of cases has not decreased. But the value of stolen properties is

BANGAVASI,
July 16th, 1910.

considerably low and new and better arrangements are being made for careful watch.

The Commissioner reports that the number of juvenile offenders is increasing and he advised better arrangements for them. It is only proper that they should not be left to associate with confirmed bad characters or habitual offenders who mostly fill the jails.

On the whole we are glad to know that the police have been able to show greater efficiency in every respect.

KHULNAVASI,
July 16th, 1910.

16. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 16th July refers to the quartering of punitive police on 27 villages in the districts of Jessore and Khulna and says that the estimated annual cost of about Rs. 33,000 for the maintenance of the police will be levied by taxation on the annual income of the inhabitants. It is reported that a person with an annual income of Rs. 1,000 will be taxed Rs. 50. So the tax will be at the rate of 5 per cent. on a person's annual income. It is also reported that Government servants, pension-holders, Panchayats, their Presidents, Honorary Magistrates and those who have got titles or other recognition from the Government will be exempted from the tax. The Magistrate also has the power to exempt individuals who may be considered loyal. Besides, the Namasudras and the Muhammadans save those of the village of Teliganti, will not have to pay the tax. If these are exempted, who, the paper asks, will pay the required sum? The rest of the people are of the middle class who, it is well known, are utterly helpless and unable to get a meal at the end of the day. Moreover, it is not unknown to the Magistrates of the two districts and to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the last *Aswin* cyclone have robbed them of what little they had and that they are hopelessly involved in debt. If this great burden of the tax be now thrown upon their shoulders, they will surely succumb to it.

The paper earnestly requests the Magistrates to visit the mufasal and see with their own eyes the miserable condition of the people and the Lieutenant-Governor to come to their relief by retracting the measure. It is not proper, the paper adds, that for the crimes of a few hot-brained youths, the generality of the people who have not an iota of sympathy with them, should be made to suffer.

If this tax is at all to be realised, let it be assessed upon all without exception in proportion to their income. The paper does not admit that those who have been exempted are more loyal than those who have been assessed to the tax.

The paper asks its contemporaries of Jessore and Khulna to raise their voice in this connection, and make earnest appeal to the Government, and asks for mercy on behalf of the inhabitants.

In conclusion, the paper hopes that the Calcutta papers also will take up the cause of these wretched people, and draw the attention of the Government.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1910.

The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the same date also supports the above prayer of the *Khulnavasi*, saying that having regard to the fact that there is no longer any fear of political disturbance in the district, the punitive police on the 27 villages therein should be removed. That punitive police cannot prevent serious crime was conclusively shown in the case of the bomb-throwing on the trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. What is needed is a Vigilance Committee, with the police to help them as occasion arises.

BANGABANDHU,
July 18th, 1910.

17. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th July refers to the ineffectual search at the house of the late pleader, Lala Jibankrishna of Gujranwala, and the subsequent institution of criminal proceedings against the informer on a charge of giving false information. In this connection, Lala Bhagirath Lal, B.A., LL.B., says that had he been absent at the time of the search, the miseries of the widow and children of the late pleader would have known no bounds. There was no male member in the house and in the dead darkness of the night the police suddenly made their appearance; the distress of a widow with her little children can rather be imagined than described.

Since no incriminating substance has been found, the paper continues—will the Punjab Government award any compensation? Should the police be

permitted to search any house otherwise than upon sufficient and reliable information? It is urgently and essentially necessary that Provincial Governments should be very careful in this respect.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July has the following:—

Horrible occurrence in Calcutta:
serious rioting.

Yesterday, Sunday, the 17th July, there was a serious riot in the Nimtollah quarter of Calcutta. An account of it as far as could be gathered is

given below:—

At about 8 or 9 in the morning (of the day) three or four Kabulis with long *lathis* in their hand caught hold of a Bengali. The man borrowed (some) money from the Kabulis, and as he did not pay the sum, the Kabulis began to maltreat him as soon as he was caught hold of. Seeing this, a few other Bengalis gathered on the spot and tried to stop the disturbance. But being displeased with their advent, the Kabulis began to quarrel with them. When the two parties were bandying words, the Bengali first caught hold of by the Kabulis took advantage of the opportunity and fled. This further enraged the Kabulis, who thought that the Bengalis played a trick with them and gave their prey the opportunity to slip away. Then to teach the Bengalis a lesson (*literally*, to put down), the Kabulis summoned (*literally*, sent information to) their party. There is a headquarter of the Kabulis at No. 68, Nimtollah Street, where a large number of them put up. As soon as they got the news, they came to the scene (*literally*, the place of occurrence) with big *lathis* and at once began to use them against the Bengalis. They began to oppress in various ways not only the Bengalis but also the neighbouring Hindusthani shop-keepers and *ghariwallas*. Thus excited, the Hindusthanis also engaged to fight with the Kabulis. When serious rioting was going on between the two parties, more Kabulis joined their countrymen (Kabulis) and swelled their ranks. Seeing the state of things was not in their favour (*literally*, bad), the Hindusthanis ran away. But as a result of the fight, many on both sides were more or less wounded.

After the Hindusthanis had fled, the Kabulis became like enraged (*literally*, mad) buffaloes and began to strike right and left (*literally*, whomsoever they found) and shattered many shops with brickbats and *lathis*. It is given out that a Hindu woman while returning home after bathing in the Ganges was very roughly handled (*literally*, horribly oppressed) by the Kabulis. A little boy was beaten and wounded and a Baboo's arms were broken by being struck with *lathis*. Besides, it is difficult to ascertain the number of those who were severely beaten and maltreated by the Kabulis.

As soon as news reached them, the Jorabagan Police telephoned to the head office and other thanas. European and high Native Police officers with a large number of Sub-Inspectors, jamadars and *paharwallas* appeared on the scene of occurrence, and preventing further rioting, arrested some Kabulis. Many Kabulis were staying at the headquarters with *lathis* in their hands ready to join the fight. The police also went there and made some arrests.

It is heard that the Kabulis planned to muster all the Kabulis of Calcutta and punish the Bengalis and Hindusthanis. And for this, though a large number of the Kabulis again came up to the place of occurrence, owing to police arrangements their attempt failed. It has been arranged to keep a strong police guard at the place of occurrence and in front of the Kabulis' headquarters to prevent any recurrence of the fight. Many apprehend that the Kabulis, oppressive and unruly as they are, may again create a row and make a disturbance.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

19. The *Birbhum Hitaishi* [Bolpur] of the 15th July is glad to know that the present District Magistrate, like his predecessor, is of opinion that, considering the number of criminal cases in Bolpur, the local Munsif should be empowered to try criminal cases, at least the petty cases. The paper says this will save unnecessary waste of time and money, and will afford great convenience and relief to the people.

Investing the local Munsif with criminal jurisdiction.

NAYAK,
July 18th, 1910.

BIRBHUM HITAIISHI,
July 15th, 1910.

BANGABANDHU,
July 6th, 1910.

20. Referring to the circular order of Sir Lancelot Hare that first offenders sentenced to a week or two's imprisonment should be let off with a fine or discharged under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says:—Sir Lancelot's orders should be extended to cases of two years' imprisonment as is provided under section 562 of the Code. In England, the First Offender's Act of 1908 provides that all offenders coming under the Act, not guilty of murder, should be either sent to the Reformatory or be put on probation. Thereby they are given the opportunity to reform their character. The paper wishes the same course to be followed in India, and in case it is not acceptable to the authorities, at least the provisions of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, should be largely followed. The paper concludes by drawing the attention of the Government of India to this subject.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

21. Referring to the differential treatment of juvenile offenders in England and India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that it appears from the review of the Calcutta Police Report that the attention of Sir Edward Baker has been directed to this matter. There is every hope of success, the paper says, now that this iniquity has come to His Honour's notice.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

22. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is bent on abolishing the Brahminberia Edward Institution, and with this object has asked Babu Ramkanai Datta, the proprietor of the institution, to sell it to Government. The inhabitants of Brahminberia are deeply grieved at this. The school was highly spoken of by Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1908, and he gave hopes of a Government grant of Rs. 165 a month and of other improvements of the institution. An application for the grant was accordingly made, but for some unknown reason it was refused. The Government now proposes to reduce the institution to the status of a middle class English school by amalgamating the three higher classes with the Ananda High school. In 1907 Mr. Sharp wrote to the Syndicate that two high schools were indispensably necessary in such a big town as Brahminberia. Since then the number of scholars in the town has greatly increased. It is therefore a mystery why Government is so very anxious to abolish the institution and to amalgamate it with the Ananda High school, which by the way is not a Government institution. The people of Brahminberia have sent, through Mr. Sharp, a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the continuance of the Edward Institution. It is hoped that Government will not allow the institution to perish so shortly after the death of the late Emperor, whose sacred name it bears.

SANJIVANI
July 14th, 1910.

23. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July is sorry that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam should refuse Sriman Devaprasad Ghosh, who occupied the first place at the last Intermediate in Arts Examination, the scholarship to which he is entitled. Devaprasad's only fault is that he studied in the Barisal Brajamohan College, which has for the last few years been in the black books of the Government of Eastern Bengal. The college, the paper says, has suffered much loss on account of this unfavourable attitude of the Government towards it, yet its scholars are being every year qualified for scholarships. The Government believes that the teachers and the students of this college still take part in political agitation. True, at one time some of the teachers of the institution took part in legitimate political agitation, but now no teacher or student of this institution joins in any political agitation whatever. The authorities of the college informed the University and the Government of it. The University has been satisfied with their explanation but the Government has not yet changed its attitude. This is not a step to please the subjects. The paper concludes by saying that the public should give Devaprasad the scholarship which he has lost.

24. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 14th July does not understand the necessity of making the conditions for the B. L. examination so hard by extending the period of training to three years. TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
July 14th, 1910.
25. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 14th July notices that many of the students after passing their Matriculation examination this year have not been able to join any college for the reason of the restriction as to the number to be admitted in each class by the University and that the third divisioners could not get admission in any superior college. SHIKSHA,
July 14th, 1910.
26. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July offers its heartfelt thanks to the Government for what it has done for the improvement of agriculture in the country and notes with satisfaction the news that the Lieutenant-Governor will shortly go to Bhagalpur to make arrangements for converting the Agricultural School at Sabour into a college. It has hopes that other Provincial Governments will imitate the example set by the Government of Bengal in this respect. MUHAMMADI,
July 15th, 1910.
27. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes:—
It is long since the Arabic examination has been over. But the results of the examination remain unpublished to this day. Can there be a more striking instance of remissness? The examiners have no longer to work gratis as formerly. We are unable to understand why there should still be so much delay in the publication of the results of the examination. This unusual delay has caused great loss and inconvenience to the candidates. We hope the authorities will direct their speedy attention to this matter and thus earn the thanks of the community. MUHAMMADI,
July 15th, 1910.
28. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th July highly praises Lord Morley for sanctioning the grant of Rs. 32,69,000 for the establishment of a Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow which will remove a long-felt want of the United Provinces. BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1910.
29. Referring to the fact that some Muhammadan students have not been admitted into the Presidency College, on the ground that they have not passed the Matriculation in the 1st division, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says that such has been the fate of many Hindu students, although not a few among them have come out in the 1st division in the last Matriculation examination. But while the Hindus are idle, the National Muhammadan Association have taken up the cause of their co-religionists, and have written to the Director of Public Instruction in which, after referring to the fact that hitherto as the Government made no separate arrangements for introducing higher education amongst Muhammadans, they lagged behind in the field of competition, the Association asks the Director to accommodate the Muhammadan students in the Presidency College, or if it is not practicable, to open a collegiate course in connection with the Calcutta Madrassa. DAILY HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1910.
- The paper remarks that no one will deny the justness of this claim, and it is the duty of the educational authorities to lay the door of higher education wide open to the Muhammadans. We do not know if it will be possible to admit further Muhammadan students in the Presidency College, but we are of opinion that the University ought to establish a college in connection with the Madrassa. Moreover society requires denominational colleges.
30. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th July and the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 18th July strongly protest against the proposed removal of the Hare School from its present site to Bhowanipur. On the other hand, the proposal is supported by the *24-Parganas Bartabaha* of the 19th July, in whose opinion the objections put forward by the other side are groundless. It is merely sentimental, the paper says, to suppose that the memory of the late Mr. Hare will suffer by such a removal, for the school itself stands as a living monument of the great man, and its removal will in no way impair it. The second objection that the school will suffer in its
- DAILY HITAVADI,
July 17th, 1910.
NAYAK,
July 18th, 1910.
24-PARGANAS
BARTABAHA,
July 19th, 1910.

income and the number of students, is also groundless and one-sided, for Bhowanipur is mostly populated by the educated and well-to-do. Thirdly, the apprehension of inconvenience to Muhammadan students is also groundless, for there being quite a number of good institutions in the city, they will not be inconvenienced in the least. And the last objection, that its management and supervision by the Principal of the Presidency College will be hampered, is untenable, for the distance is very short.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

ALPANCH,
July 15th, 1910.

31. The *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 15th July enumerates the following grievances of the public residing in the Patna Municipality which it attributes to the neglect of duty on the part of Municipal Commissioners in general who are nevertheless anxious to be elected as members :—

(1) No enquiries in person are made by the Municipal Commissioners into the actual financial position of the rate-payers and the task is left to be performed by poorly paid employees.

(2) The Municipal Commissioners do not personally enquire into the market prices of food-grains.

(3) The weights in the bazar, which are invariably false, are never tested or examined.

(4) There is no Medical Officer to inspect the eatables etc., sold in the bazar.

(5) Absence of thorough inspection of the streets and lanes by the Municipal Commissioners and their repairs.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.

32. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th July does not see any good come out of the appointment of officers to examine the articles of food sold in the Calcutta Municipality. At intervals an adulterator here and there has been punished but no substantial good has resulted from such punishments. Ninety-nine per cent. of the sellers still adulterate food-stuffs which are injurious to health. The appointment of Inspectors therefore has only caused an increase in the expenditure of the Municipality.

The paper suggests that the articles kept by all such shopkeepers should be tested at least twice a week and the shopkeeper given a certificate which should be inspected and examined every now and then by the Health Officer himself. Even at the cost of a considerable expenditure under this head, if the Municipality be able to have only such food-stuffs sold as are pure and unadulterated, the people would be thankful, not minding the increased expenditure.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

DAILY HITABADI,
July 18th, 1910.

33. The *Daily Hitabadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July gives an account of The Tinpahar railway robbery a robbery committed in the female compartment of a Loop Line train of the East Indian Railway and says that the occurrence proves that separate accommodation in reserved carriages for female passengers is not sufficient to keep them out of danger. Most of them are unaware of the existence of the alarm string, and in most cases the culprits either break the string beforehand or prevent the women from making use of it. In the present case it is reported that the woman pulled the string but to no purpose. We once recommended that female guards should be posted in carriages reserved for females, and if such a step was taken we dare say these occurrences would have been prevented. As matters stand, we think we should forego the *purdah* of our women and take them along with us, which will at any rate save them from the hands of robbers.

DAILY HITABADI,
July 19th, 1910.

34. The *Daily Hitabadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July, in a leading article, complains of the insults and dangers to which railway passengers, especially passengers of third and intermediate classes, are exposed. The incivility of the railway officers

towards these passengers knows no bounds. These officers think as if the railway companies are doing a favour to these passengers, and that consequently the latter have no claim to good treatment at their hands. The Hindusthani and Uriya passengers are treated as if they are not men but are so many beasts. Matters become worse when, on the occasion of a festival, there is a great rush of passengers. The case is no better on lines under the direct management of Government.

Over and above these insults, the frequent occurrence of dacoities and murders in railway trains has made it extremely unsafe for passengers to travel on railways. In the past trains were regarded as extremely safe. Now the question is, why have such outrages suddenly increased to such an alarming extent? To this the paper replies that thieves and dacoits in this country have become more cautious than before and that many of the railway employees themselves have turned thieves and dacoits. From what has come to light from the arrests that have been made, it appears that it was impossible that such outrages could be perpetrated unless the culprits were intimately associated with the railway employees. It is possible only for men with a thorough knowledge of railway matters to commit such outrages. The indifference of the railway authorities has made these men bolder.

The East Indian Railway Company is mainly responsible for the horrible incident which has recently occurred on the Loop Line between the Tinpahar and the Taljihari stations. The paper asks whether there was any alarm signal in the train, and if there was any such signal, why it was not used. It hears that the signal was out of order, if so, the Company must be held responsible for it. There are no separate carriages for female passengers of the intermediate class. A partition of wood separates them from the male passengers of the same class. The ruffian who disguised himself as a female could have been easily detected if there were a female ticket-collector or a female in charge of the women's compartments. It is strange that the culprit remained undetected from Jamalpur to Sahebganj. The indifference and neglect of duty of the Railway employees are apparent in this case. The people, the paper says, are helpless, for they have no other better means of conveyance; if they had such means, then the companies would have been more careful about their comforts and convenience.

Lord Curzon's Railway Board created only a few fat berths for Europeans. The people have derived no benefit from the creation of this Board. The members of the Board occasionally go out on tour. Do these things escape their eyes?

Sir Edward Baker is very competent to put down oppression. If His Honour directs his attention to this railway inconvenience and redresses the grievances of the passengers he will earn the blessings of numberless men and women. He will receive a god's worship if he can reduce the number of dacoities in trains. The paper hopes that His Honour will always be ready to protect the subjects under his charge and to give them security.

35. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July expresses its concurrence with the views of the *Englishman* newspaper with regard to the prevention of outrages in railway trains. It, however, cannot

The *Englishman* and the Railway Board.

accord its assent to the praises which the *Englishman* has showered on the Railway Board. The Railway Board, the *Hitavadi* says, seem anxious about the comforts and convenience of only first and second class passengers, and they seem not at all to care whether their suggestions are fully carried out by the Railway Companies. The Companies have not yet carried out the suggestions of the Board with regard to mixed and passenger trains. Still first and second class carriages with foot-boards are used on the lines of the East Indian Railway Company, still there are several trains which are not supplied with alarm signals, even vacuum brakes are wanting in many mixed trains. If the Board can keep a strict eye on these matters, they can do immense good to the passengers. There is one suggestion of the *Englishman* which the *Hitavadi* fully approves, it is that a guard should be kept on the offside of the train when it reaches a station; the duty of the guard will be to arrest any person who will leave or enter a car from the offside. If this suggestion is carried out, the persons who will be arrested will mostly be railway

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 19th, 1910.

employees. The insolence of the *Feringhi* and the Bengali lads employed on the railways has greatly increased. Much inconvenience, in the opinion of the paper, will disappear if these lads can be kept in check.

(h)—General.

BURDWAN
SANJIVANI,
July 12th, 1910.

36. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 12th July, while expressing satisfaction at the decision of the Government to allow its officers in case of physical fitness to continue in service till they are 60, takes exception

Suggested change in the Civil Service Regulations.

to the fact that though there has been a relaxation in the age-limit of service, the position of the officers continuing in service after 55 remains as it was before. It fails to understand why these elderly officers should be debarred from enjoying such advantages in the matter of leave, etc., as the younger officers are entitled to. The paper's humble submission to the Government is that they may be pleased to consider the matter.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.
HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

37. *Anent* the recent circular issued by the Government of India relating to the abolition of the system of examination which had hitherto prevailed in the Government offices in the matter of the appointment of clerks in those offices, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July regrets that Government should arrive at such a decision. Government has abolished the competitive examination in the case of the selection of Deputy Magistrates. It can now nominate Deputy Magistrates at its pleasure. In Government offices also henceforth clerks of the 1st class will be selected by nomination from the list of applicants. This will exclude truly qualified persons from Government offices. Such persons do not like to obtain a situation by flattery. They wish to rely upon their own merit. The Government of India has not acted wisely in abolishing a good system and introducing a bad one in its place.

The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July echoes the same view.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

38. Noticing the *Pioneer's* fear that by the cessation of the Sedition Act which was passed for a period of only three years (to end on the 1st November 1910), sedition in India will again recover its strength, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July humbly prays to the Government not to wound the hearts of the Indian people by acting on the mischievous advice of others, for such laws are capable of doing nothing but harm; and if there is really sedition in the country, they cannot remove it, although they may send it behind the light.

But the paper is of opinion that what is called real sedition does not exist in India and the law is therefore useless in either case.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

39. Referring to the case of Mr. Achyut Rao Kolhatkar, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that it is not in the least praiseworthy on the part of the all-powerful Government to persecute an ordinary man so resolutely. If Mr. Achyut Rao was guilty of some offence, he has undergone punishment for it; why is an attempt now being made to deprive him of his means of livelihood?

Achyut Rao and the Government.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

40. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July asks what the offence of the clerks of the Legislative Department is that they should have been deprived of the benefit of sharing in the general increase of salaries recently sanctioned by the Government of India for their Secretariat.

Why the clerks of Legislative Department excluded.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that sometime ago a committee was appointed to consider the condition of the Indian coolies in the Crown colonies and the Protectorates. The Committee were surprised at the power of work of the Indian coolies. In their opinion these coolies are indispensably necessary in the tropical countries, where the people are indolent and unwilling to work. It is the Indian coolies who have taught agriculture in an advanced form. When the term of contract is over they earn their livelihood in an

The Indian coolies.

independent way. Many of them attain to affluent circumstances. A few days ago, a son of such a coolie passed the Barristership examination. The committee, therefore, are of opinion that the Indian coolies should be encouraged to go to those countries where their services are indispensably necessary. But in 1877 and again in 1908 the Government declared its policy of non-interference in this matter. Considering the ill-treatment of the Indians in South Africa and the fact that a great number of coolies is required for the arts and industries of India, the paper says, Government cannot encourage Indian coolies to go elsewhere. The committee have said that Government ought to enquire how the Indian coolies are treated in foreign countries. This, the paper says, is an excellent suggestion. The Government should see that the Indians are well-treated in foreign countries, and it should not send them where they are not allowed to live independently after the expiration of the term of the contract.

42. Referring to the protest which the civilians have set up against the appointment of Mr. Clark as Member of the Viceroy's Council, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that Mr. Clark's only faults are that he is not a Civilian, and that he belongs to the Liberal Party. In its opinion no civilian should be appointed to this post. There are many posts exclusively for civilians, if one of these go to an outsider, certainly the world will not perish.

HITAVADI,
July 14th, 1910.

43. In a leading article headed "National festivals" the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says :—

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 16th, 1910.

The way of celebrating "national festivals" in India.

In every civilised and self-governing country there are national festivals which are in no way connected with religion. But the festivals that are current among the people of this country are without exception based upon religion. There are no national festivals here in the European sense of the word. What are now known as national festivals here have political instead of religious feeling as their basis. In the British Empire there was formerly only one national festival, namely, the Sovereign's Birthday, but now has been added the Empire Day, though the latter prevails chiefly amongst teachers and students.

The national festival of France is celebrated on the 14th July, as on that date in 1869 (*sic*, Monarchy was abolished and the Republic was established. This festival is celebrated not only in France but in all places where even a handful of Frenchmen are found. Moreover there is great difference between the English and the French way of celebrating national festivals. In India the national festival is confined only to a few chief towns, and the generality of the people are quite ignorant of it. It is observed by closing the Government and semi-Government offices and those of the white merchants, by hoisting the British flag over the several offices and on ships and by bestowing honours on a few fortunate persons. But its influence is not in the least felt by the masses, specially in the mufassal and the outlying parts of the country. With the people there the day comes and goes as usual without any difference. But such is not the case with the French national festival. On that day, throughout the French dominions, each town and village wears a gay appearance with public sports and competitions, distribution of prizes, theatres, magic-shows, music, illuminations and fireworks, and the influence of the festival is brought home to all classes of the people. In this connection it should be observed that the whole expenditure in this connection is borne by the Government, and the officials with the subscription book in hand do not seek the aid of zamindars and merchants.

The rulers in this country have of late had recourse to various means to make the foundations of loyalty stronger in the hearts of our countrymen. If ever the loyalty of any person is found to be wanting in the least, the influence of the iron rule is brought to bear upon him, and he is put to all sorts of indignity and suffering. The English wish to see the Indian loyal with heart and soul, but it is strange that they do not take the least trouble to associate the masses of the Indian people with their "National festivals." Fifteen annas of the people do not even know the name of their Emperor, not to speak of the Emperor's Birthday. They feel the existence of the Judge,

the Daroga and the Police in general, but about their Sovereign they know nothing.

We think that if our rulers, following the example of the French turn their "National festivals" into popular ones, if, though even for a single day in the year, they come down from their superior heights and mix with the common people and invite them to join in the celebration, the feeling of loyalty will naturally rise in the popular mind. The work which thousands of red *puggrees* with their death-like appearance and section 124 A is unable to do, may be easily effected if the masses were invited to take part in the celebrations. And the handful of anarchists would be blown away in an instant if the millions are once convinced of the sympathy and sincerity of the Government and the English rulers. But will the officials be able to forego the dignity of their rank for a single day and make surer the foundations of the British Empire?

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1910.

44. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th July is glad to see that the Government of the Punjab have directed their attention towards the protection and breeding of fish, and drawing the attention of the Government of Bengal to this subject, says, that unless prompt measures be taken, the whole of India will ere long be wanting in fish.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1910.

45. The *Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July refers to the proposed removal of the Slaughter-house in Barrackpore. The Slaughter-house at Cantonment from its present site, which has Mahammadan inhabitants all around, to another place where Hindn residents abound. It says that the Hindus protested against the removal, upon which the Cantonment authorities have said that the proposed removal will not wound their religious feeling. The paper further says that once before such a removal was proposed, but then the authorities did not approve of it upon a consideration of the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus; but this time the decision has been just the opposite. The paper asks the Government to make an inquiry into the matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 16th, 1910.

46. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that in connection with the circular of the Government of India for the suppression of sedition, the Madras Government have issued a confidential circular to the officials, and such a circular is also being heard to have been issued by the Bengal Government, though its purport is not yet known to the public.

BANGABASI,
July 16th, 1910.

47. In an article headed the "Song of conciliation," the *Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th July writes:—
"The song of conciliation."
It is for the first time that the song of conciliation has been begun. The wholesome news that the spirit of conciliation should be introduced in the administration is being echoed from every quarter. The Viceroy himself has set the tune. Sweet as the harmony is, it is gradually becoming sweeter, and is there anyone amongst the subjects whose ears can remain deaf to this sweet tune sung by the king or his agents?

There are some who are apt to say that if this spirit of conciliation were pursued from the beginning, there would have been no difficulty in putting down sedition and unrest, and there would have been no cause for the relations between the rulers and the ruled being strained. But the murderous and anarchist spirit that was rampant ere long only justified the hard and repressive measures of the Government. The wholesome policy enunciated by Lord Minto is adapted to all nations and all forms of government, and is also recommended by our *Shastras*.

The Governor-General has understood, as also the Lieutenant-Governor, that the officials should freely mix with the leading men of the country, take them into confidence, try to know their intentions, and also explain to them the intentions of the Government. But in order that this may be successfully done, the officials must be sympathetic. This is also hinted at by Lord Minto, and we are glad to hear that Lord Hardinge, our Viceroy-elect, is also largely gifted with the spirit of sympathy. It is feared in some quarters that Lord Hardinge has a liking for Muhammadans, and his administration may be tainted with partiality; but that fear is removed by the assurances given by the leading papers in England of the all-embracing sympathy and equality which are prominent traits in his character. The instructions sent by Lord Beaconsfield

to the Governor-General after the Mutiny, that India should be governed according to Indian opinion, and that due regard should be paid to native religion, feelings, manners and customs, should form the foundation policy of the Government. Lord Curzon could not realise this, and they did not govern India according to native opinion, hence we find the Consent Bill and the Bengal Partition. We must not say that they had any sinister motive, or that they disdained to consult native opinion, but we must say that they failed to select proper men for consultation. It is difficult to choose those who are really conversant with the Hindu religion and *Shastras*, but it is just the duty of the rulers, and Lord Hardinge has got to do this. The good and beneficial administration of the country will not be an impossible task, if there is a sympathetic heart and the power of proper selection. However, signs look better; and hearing the song of conciliation that is now being sung in all quarters, our hearts are full of hope for the future.

The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July reproduces the same view.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1910.

48. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 18th, 1910.

The Hathwa Raj.

There must be something rotten in the Hathwa Raj, otherwise why should the Maharani suddenly suffer such insult and Dewan Debendra Chandra be dismissed. When His Honour's Private Secretary, Captain Cecil Allanson, was made the guardian of the young Maharaja, we suspected something wrong behind the scenes. We are not in a position to express any opinion, as we have not got the truth. But this much we can say, that the Maharani was held in high esteem by the authorities from Sir John Woodburn down to Sir Andrew Fraser, and the administration of Dewan Devendra Chandra was highly praised by them. But we wonder what must have happened lately that they have lost the good graces of Sir Edward Baker, and have been deprived of all their rights? Our anxiety will not be relieved until we learn the truth.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of an 16th July and the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th July also express their surprise at the action of the Government.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.
DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 19th, 1910.
HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1910.

49. The *Hindi Bangvasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th July notices the raid of the 2nd instant on the frontier, in which the

The frontier raids.

Mohmunda carried away a Musalman woman and a 16-year old boy, and also the failure of the English troops in tracing out the raiders.

50. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th July praises the administration of Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. It is Sir

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 19th, 1910.

The extension of the term of office of Sir John Hewett.

John's wise administration, it says, which has made the United Provinces free from sedition and dacoities. Sir John's term of office will expire after a year or so, and it will be impossible for him to complete the works which he has inaugurated in so short a time. The Nawab Bahadur of Rampur has therefore requested the inhabitants of the United Provinces to send an influentially signed representation to the Emperor, through his Excellency the Viceroy, praying for an extension of the term of office of Sir John. The paper heartily approves of this, and hopes that the efforts of the Nawab Bahadur will be crowned with success.

51. Referring to the prohibition by the Central Provinces Government of three plays, viz, "Bejoy Toran, Kichak Badh and Srikrishna Shisthai," on the ground that they

Prohibition of plays in the Central Provinces.

contain seditious passages, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th July says that as the publication of mythological dramas is being one by one prohibited, it will not be out of place to apprehend that the publication of the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and the *Shastras* and *Puranas* may also be stopped.

NAYAK,
July 20th, 1910.

52. Referring to the recent Kabuli disturbance in the Nimtolla quarter of the town, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th July

Kabuli oppression.

says that oppression by the Kabulis has come to be a daily occurrence. They are quartered in the town and mufassal for trade purposes, and their oppression is daily growing. They are uncivilised, uneducated, and unruly. Moreover they are under the impression that as their

NAYAK,
July 20th, 1910.

king is a friend of the English, they can do everything with impunity, and with this idea in their head they are not afraid to commit all sorts of oppression, and do not hesitate to strike blows on people's heads. For money they can do everything. Their chief occupation is to lend money to the poor at a very high rate of interest and to hawk cloth. Whoever has had occasion to borrow money from the Kabuli, must invariably suffer insult and indignity at his hands. In exacting interest on money lent, they are every one of them a Shylock. The blood turns into water to think of the high interest they extort. As cloth-sellers they are no better. They extort four times the price from simple harmless men. But the real difficulty is experienced when the day fixed for payment arrives. Then they come in bands, and if the poor people are unable to make immediate payment in full, these Kabulis fall upon them in company and maltreat them in every way. And it is not unknown that serious riots and other disturbances follow, in some cases attended with murder.

What is the remedy now, the paper asks? It is not at all a matter of surprise that the helpless poor people are forced by necessity to ask the Kabuli's help, for necessity blinds their judgment; but should there be no means to stop the high-handedness of the Kabulis? Their boldness and defiance of law only strengthen the popular notion that the Government is not disposed to take any serious notice of their doings.

The paper then refers to the last Kabuli riot in Calcutta, in which even the police were so badly treated by the Kabulis; but though a large number of them were arrested, they were let off scot-free by the Government. Such procedure only confirms the popular belief.

In conclusion, the paper recommends that more rigorous laws should be made to prevent this oppression. It is the duty of the King to protect his people; and if foreigners like Kabulis coming from a distant land can harm the British subject at their will, it will go to show the weakness and injustice of the British *raj*.

III—LEGISLATION.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 14th, 1910.

53. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th July writes:—

Amendment of the Calcutta
Municipal Act.

It appears from the *Englishman* that a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act will soon be introduced in the Local Council. The members of the Corporation are being asked their opinion with regard to the proposed Bill; this is all right in its way. But the members of the Corporation are not the only persons concerned in the matter, and we hope His Honour, the generous Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will also ask the opinion of the leading residents of the city.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th July is also of the same opinion.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

54. Referring to the proposal to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that it

Ibid.

is desirable that all Commissioners should be elected by the rate-payers, and that they in their turn should be empowered to elect their own Chairman. It is proper that the citizens of Calcutta should control the affairs of their own Municipality.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

55. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers are

The Seditious Meetings Act.

requesting the Government to extend the Seditious Meetings Act for a further term. There is nothing strange in this request, for the Anglo-Indian papers will never hesitate to support the Government, even if it intends to introduce Military law in this country. But the paper says, when the object of the Act, namely, the prevention of disturbance and the restoration of peace, has been achieved, it is desirable that the law should be abolished. It will be glad if Lord Minto takes a considerate view of this matter on the eve of his departure from India.

56. Referring to the recommendation of the *Pioneer*, in which the *Englishman* has followed suit, that the Seditious Meetings Act should be given a further extension, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th July says that as the unrest and disturbances have subsided there is no longer the necessity of any recourse to repressive policy and the extension will be opposed to the policy of conciliation as recommended in the circular of Lord Minto. The paper reminds its alarmist contemporaries that consistency of policy must be the guiding principle of administration.

BASUMATI,
July 16th, 1910.

The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of July 16, also writes in this strain.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.
NAYAK,
July 20th, 1910.

57. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 20th July writes that for the purpose of keeping in force the Seditious Meetings Act till March next, a sitting of the Supreme Council has been fixed for the 5th August. But news comes from Simla that the meeting will also discuss whether the law should be made permanent. The paper will not be surprised if the law is made permanent. It may be that the next Viceroy may be inclined to abolish the law. Lord Minto is trying to settle the question finally.

58. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that Government has stopped the publication of "Des Sevak," a newspaper which was published in the Central Provinces. The editor of the paper requested the Government to point out the objectionable articles in his paper so that he might be careful in the future. But the Chief Commissioner has refused to comply with his request. This, the paper says, means that the decision of the Government as to whether any writing is seditious will be considered as final. This may facilitate work but will not remove doubts from the people's minds. It is however not a wise policy to neglect to remove the doubts of the people.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

59. After briefly dealing with the history of the relation between zamindars and tenants from the time of the Permanent Settlement down to the Tenancy Act which gave a permanent right to a tenant of three years' standing, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th July observes:—

BHARAT MITRA,
July 16th, 1910.

The provisions of the Tenancy Act, which were meant to protect the tenants from tyrannical landlords, have given scope to mischievous tenants to harass the zamindars and this has resulted in ill-feeling between the two parties and cessation of affectionate relations.

In Bengal and Bihar there are even now plots of land over which the zamindars have preserved their possession by not allowing them to be held by ryets continuously for three years, consequently they value such plots greatly. But the officers of the cadastral survey which is going on in Bihar seem to be determined to give a permanent right to the tenants to these plots; and the procedure adopted by them to carry out their wish is far from being equitable. If the accounts of their action in this respect as given by local people be true, one can unhesitatingly say that the officers have left the impartial course which becomes the Government authorities and are acting in a partisan spirit.

The matter urgently needs the kind attention of Sir Edward Baker, who always upholds what is right and just, for it will be a great injustice to aggravate, by the doings of the survey officers, the injury which has been inflicted by the Tenancy Act on the good results of the Permanent Settlement. Let the evil be nipped in the bud and before it gains ground.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

60. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 7th July expresses much pleasure at the fact that the Government is now-a-days particularly attentive to the rivers, canals and pools of the country, and also to the system of water-supply in Bengal. The paper wants to draw the attention of the

PRATIHAR,
July 7th, 1910.

Water complaint in Birbhum and Nadia.

Government to the water complaint in the district of Birbhum, and at Bag Anchra and other places in the Nadia district. In the Birbhum district the river Pagla, which flows past the villages of Bahadurpore, Gushkara, Kastara, Paikar, Gopalpore, Ramarkhur, Mukalishpore, etc., overflows its banks in the rainy season, and destroys the crops of thousands of bighas of land: and, therefore, the paper humbly prays that the authorities may be pleased to order the construction of a dam or two near Gushkara and some other of the villages, and also order the level to be somewhat raised of the road belonging to the District Board which lies between Patkar and Muraroroi. "But," says the paper, "the water-level of the aforesaid river becomes very low in every other season and it then becomes very difficult to lead its water into the adjoining fields," hence the paper asks the authorities to arrange for the fitting-up of an improved machine for the supply and distribution of water therefrom.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

61. In an article on "Agriculture" the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says:—

Improvement of agriculture.

We may differ from the Government on other administrative matters but we are in entire agreement with the work of the Agricultural Department.

In spite of all our efforts we cannot compete with Europe, specially with England and Germany, in trade and industry without the help of the State which, unfortunately, for several reasons, we are unable to get; far from help we meet, on the contrary, with obstruction, of which excise duty on Indian cloth may be cited as an example. Nor the people of this country have so much national self-respect as to induce them to use the coarse and inferior indigenous productions. So the door of Industry is practically closed against us.

In agriculture, however, Europe cannot be our rival and even America is not a strong one. Our trade will flourish very well if we be able to supply raw materials of the sort demanded by Europe. But then the Indians will have to take the business directly into their own hands, otherwise the whole profit will go to the foreign merchants as is the case at present.

Generally the cultivators are in a better condition than the Baboos of ordinary income, and the people of those parts where agricultural improvements have been instituted are happier than their fellow-subjects of other parts of the country. So India will be greatly benefited by improvements in agriculture. If the attention of those middle-class educated men who hanker after service and live miserably on a poor pay be attracted towards agriculture, their condition will greatly improve, and scarcity of grain in India as well will become a thing of the past.

Referring to the industry of sugar manufacture, the paper says that if after a training in the Agricultural College in the scientific manufacture of sugar, the students be helped by the Government with some capital to start business, the sugar industry will receive a great impetus.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

62. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July, in a long leading article,

thanks both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal for their efforts in the

direction of the improvement of agriculture in this country. The former has established an Agricultural College and an Agricultural Department at Pusa, and the latter has also established a similar college and department at Sabour near Bhagalpore. These colleges will do immense good to the country. If young men of middle class *bhadralogue* families learn the improved European methods of agriculture, it will be beneficial both to the peasantry and the *bhadralogue* class. About 100 years ago the Brahmins, the Vaidyas and the Kaisthas of Bengal lived mainly on agriculture. Very few offered their services for remuneration in cash. The result was that society was in a healthy state and the people knew no want. But the system of cash payments for services introduced by the English has made the condition of the people worse. It has introduced habits of luxury among them. They cannot make two ends meet. But if Government encourages agriculture the people may again be happy. It is for this that the paper fully supports all measures of the Government for agricultural improvement in this country.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July has a long article on the

The improvement of agriculture.

improvement of agriculture, in which it points out the necessity for increasing the number of schools for the education of the peasantry of this country, who are unwilling to give up the old, and are sceptical about adopting improved methods. The people of this country are ignorant of the improvements which the people of England, Belgium, Germany, America, etc., have made in this respect. This, the paper says, does not redound to the credit of the Government. Subjection of centuries has enervated the people of this country. They have not the same energy as is seen in the English people in the matter of agriculture. Then, there are certain matters in this connection in which Government efforts are indispensably necessary. Government should enquire about the soils of different countries, where good seeds can be obtained, and should establish agricultural associations composed of comparatively educated persons. It should also import all the improved implements of agriculture, and explain their working to the ignorant population. It is want of education which stands in the way of the improvement of agriculture in this country. Immediate steps should therefore be taken to educate the peasantry.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. The *Shri Sanatan Dharm* [Calcutta] of the 12th July writes:—

"Satya Kalanki."

There lives a Satya Kalanki (true scandal—meaning in all probability its contemporary of the *Satya Sanatan Dharm*)—on the Harrison Road. Often it loses its head and hurls abuses on religious persons. It should attract the attention of Detective Inspectors.

SHRI SANATAN
DHARM,
July 12th, 1910.

65. Referring to the conclusion arrived at by the Eastern Association

Inquiry into the causes of beri-beri.

of the Tropical Medicines that the use of clean rice which loses all its phosphorous causes "Beri-beri" the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 14th July says that too much cleaning of rice might deprive it of its nutritious constituents; but the disease never appeared here before, although cleaned rice is being used in this country from time immemorial.

The paper advises the Government to have the above opinion examined by the doctors of this country at a conference.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
July 14th, 1910.

66. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July reports that hermaphro-

Hermaphrodite in the Hooghly district.

dites are committing much mischief in the district of Hooghly. Wherever a child is born they visit the family and demand some money under the pretext that they have been appointed by the Government and pay commission to it. Poor people respond to their demands for the fear of the Government.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

67. Referring to the remarks of the *Bharat Mitra* on the improper

Objectionable writings of two Calcutta papers.

language of the *Satya Sanatan Dharm*, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July observes that it is not fair on the part of the *Bharat Mitra* to find fault with only one of the two Calcutta papers which are a disgrace to the Hindi literature and newspapers and are committing an outrage on the taste of Hindi readers.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

Further the paper accuses its contemporary of narrowness of mind and want of foresight for its appealing to the Government for taking action in the matter, as social means should be employed for the purpose.

68. In an article under the heading noted here, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta]

Danger to Ayurved (the Indian system of medical science).

of the 14th July writes:—
"It appears that in Bombay Presidency the Government is going to deal a severe blow to our ancient medical science. And the slaughter when inaugurated in Bombay will have its sway, after some time, all over India. So, up till now the Ayurvedic system suffered from only indifference on the part of the Government and want of support, but now its fate will be to receive an Imperial stroke. That branch of learning which remained unmolested by Muhammadans,

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

the enemies of all Indian learning, is now going to be thrown to the waves at Bombay in the reign of the English known for their love of learning. What a dismal idea! What an unexpected action! What a barbarous step!

What right, we ask, has the Bombay Government to inflict injury in this way on the Ayurved? When did it examine the system and found it wanting? It never did anything towards the advancement of the Ayurvedic system, but now it seems determined to raise its sword against it. Aloofness of the Government in matters religious is of course proper, but the same is not the case with the Indian medical science; then why did the Government not do anything for its improvement? The English are the rulers of India, and therefore the protector of its wealth, learning, all its property material or otherwise. We have perfect right, therefore, to put the above question as subjects of the English and sons of India, and our rulers as such are bound to reply to it. So we look forward for a reply."

The paper is pleased at the same time to find that all Englishmen are not of the same way of thinking as the Bombay Government, for Englishmen with broad and liberal mind and full of love for learning, are not wanting. It quotes here Sir Lawrence Jenkin's speech at the National Medical College, in which His Lordship spoke highly of the Indian system of medical science. Compare the noble words of the Chief Justice, exclaims the journal, with the narrow-mindedness of the Bombay Government.

In the end the paper asks its wealthy countrymen to throw off lethargy, and be up and doing to protect a most important branch of their *shastras*, and thus to save the health as well as wealth of the people which are being injured by the expensive and spirit-mixed medicines of the Allopathic system.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

69. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the promoters of the All-India Hindu League are receiving letters of sympathy from all parts of India. The paper, however, fears that such sectional associations will do the country harm instead of good. If every community endeavours to promote its own interests and becomes blind to the greater interests of the nation, then there will be no hope for the advancement of the country. It is the duty of the people to revive the great National Congress.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

70. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July, referring to the establishment of a Hindu Association in London, observes:—

This is the second association of its kind which has been established of late to protect Hindu interests, the other one being the Hindu League established in India under the presidency of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. These associations will defeat the object of the Congress which was to protect the interests of both Hindus and Musalmans and will serve to accentuate the difference between the two communities.

HITVARTA,
July 14th, 1910.

71. Referring to the recent boxing duel in America between a Negro and an American which resulted in the victory of the former, causing great irritation to the white population who incited with racial animosity committed many outrages on Negroes, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 14th July remarks that although slavery has been abolished in America Negroes are practically still treated as no better than slaves, as is evident from "lynching" which is in vogue there. The white people labour under the conviction that Negroes have been created to serve them, the sole aim of their existence is to work as slaves to the Whites, and whatever be their other qualifications their colour alone is sufficient disability to deprive them of any better treatment. "A crow is after all a crow and can never equal a swan." How should, then, the White tolerate the victory of a Negro over an American—a horrible event, an event against the Nature, Heaven's extraordinary act of injustice!

NAYAK,
July 15th, 1910.

72. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 15th July is sorry that as yet nothing is heard of the coming Boycott celebration on the 7th of August next. Referring to a rumour that there will be no such celebration this year, it says that the authorities must be convinced that though the Boycott celebration is a political affair, it is by no means seditious, and that if in spite of this the

The Boycott celebration on the 7th of August.

popular leaders desist from such celebration, their reputation for patriotism and political insight will suffer.

The same thing also appears in its issue of the 17th July.

73. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July expresses its gratitude to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for appointing Babu Ishan Chandra Ghose as Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to this post. The paper thanks this gentleman for his liberality in presenting Rs. 3,000 to the Kasauli Pasteur Institute for the erection of a " Cottage Hospital " at Kasauli for the treatment of Bengali patients.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

74. The *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 15th July does not care a bit for the insinuations of the Bengalis against the Muhammadans to prejudice the mind of the new Viceroy, as it says he is a great politician and a man of justice, and so he cannot be influenced by such tricks.

ALLPACH,
July 15th, 1910.

75. In dealing with the qualifications of Lord Hardinge, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th July says that as the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and being intimately conversant with the politics of Russia and Persia, His Excellency is expected to deal successfully with the foreign politics of India. Now that Persia has thrown off the old oppressive monarchical yoke, and Russia is on the other hand trying to involve her in difficulties for furthering selfish ends, a diplomat like Lord Hardinge is necessary to maintain India's relations with foreign Powers. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in Tibet, which is the fruit of Lord Curzon's uncalled-for interference, and the attitude of China also require the tact and careful handling of a sound politician.

BANGABANDHU,
July 18th, 1910.

But these qualities, the paper continues, of Lord Hardinge will be of little avail to poverty-stricken India, awakened with new life and ideas. But if His Excellency by enlarging the reformed Councils, gradually introduces a popular element in the internal government of the country, he will surely deserve the unbounded praise and gratitude of the people, for our highest aspiration is to establish parliamentary government under the suzerainty of the British *raj*. But it is a mistake to say that the Indians have been satisfied with the reformed Councils, for they fall far short of their cherished aspirations. However, we shall be grateful if Lord Hardinge with a sympathetic heart governs the country with an eye to popular opinions and aspirations.

76. Noticing the assault of a European employee of Petrocochino's office on a certain Marwari named Narsinha Das, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 15th July observes:—

MARWARI,
July 15th, 1910.

We have been instrumental in the English trade gaining ground in India, and have suffered all sorts of hardships for its advancement; for a few crumbs to fill our belly we are giving all possible help to the English merchants, and to make them rich are causing the wealth of the country to be drained away. Still we meet with such a rude treatment at the hands of the inconsiderate Englishmen of the Mercantile offices!

If such treatment continues, it will have a most undesirable effect on the Marwari community, and will seriously affect their present relations with the English merchants.

77. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says:—
The *Bengalee* says that Sir William Wedderburn has been requested to preside at the next Congress. This is all right and good. But the paper is silent as to whether or not arrangements have been made for securing a large number of delegates from Bengal, and this is what the writer is most anxious about. It is certainly a mistake to expect that the educated public of United Bengal will blindly follow the opinion which a handful of men has formed after a secret consultation among themselves. This time also the Bengalis will keep themselves aloof from the Congress, if the grounds that led only a small number of Bengal delegates to be present at the last two sessions of the Congress continue to exist.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

We are of opinion that the indifference of Bengal is not to be attributed to the signing of the "creed." We are all subjects of Britain. But many educated Bengalis do not approve of the language of the Congress creed, and the use which it is sought to be made of it, although he has not a word to say of the "creed." Not only in Bengal, but in the other Provinces of India as well, numerous workers in the cause of the Congress have found fault with the method of application of this creed. The creed must be openly criticised, everything connected with it clearly explained to the Bengalis before it can be expected that their enthusiasm for the Congress will revive.

We believe that it was owing to the shortcomings of the Bengali leaders that the Extremists got the upperhand for some time. Perhaps the leaders of Bengal were not aware how to overcome their opposition. Our firm conviction is that there is time yet, and that the unrest in Bengal may disappear if the Province can secure a competent and enthusiastic leader. If the leader of leaders, Mr. Surendra Nath, tries to bring together the different parties, to bring the "creed" of the Congress into conformity with the taste of the Bengalis and to establish peace and loyalty in the country, in that case every kind of political disturbance and confusion will come to an end.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

78. Referring to Mr. Asquith's statement that the discussion on the Indian Budget in the Parliament will be held on the 26th of July next, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July says that there is no chance of the budget being fully discussed, if the discussion is held immediately before the closing of the Parliament. The people of India have always objected to the discussion of the Indian Budget being held at the end of the Parliament. Of course the Indians do not expect any substantial benefit from the discussion being held in full Parliament. Yet the authorities might well have conceded to the wishes of the Indian people in this respect.

SANJIVANI,
July 14th, 1910.

79. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 14th July says that the Chamber of the English merchants of Calcutta wanted to have complete control in the matter of raising a memorial to King Edward VII. But His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has invited the representatives of each district to a Conference to be held at Belvedere to decide what should be done in the matter. All acts in this connection will be done in accordance with the decision of the Conference. The paper expresses its satisfaction at the wise step which His Honour has taken, and hopes that henceforth His Honour's example will be followed in all public affairs.

HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

80. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July is glad to hear of the proposal to erect a Hospital for consumptive patients in the North-Western Provinces, as a means to perpetuate the memory of the late Emperor Edward VII. This form of memorial, the paper says, is more lasting than the erection of a statue.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 15th, 1910.

81. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July has the following in connection with Mr. Shackleton's Suffrage Bill:—

Mr. Smith, a Member of Parliament, has, in the course of his speech on the Bill, said that in case it becomes law, it might give umbrage to the people of Egypt and India. But some of the papers here have contradicted Mr. Smith, and have said that woman-suffrage can never be distasteful to India, which is the birth-place of illustrious ladies like Nur Jehan, Ahalya Bai, Sultana Razia, Chand Bibi, and so on.

Those who are acquainted with our scriptures, the "Dayabhaga," the "Mitakshara" or Sir Gurudas Banerjee's treatise entitled "Stridhan," must know that the law of our land allows women to hold and enjoy their property separately from their husbands. In Bengal, especially the freedom of the gentler sex is recognised to the fullest extent. Even in the village panchayets the word of the woman or the female head of the household has all along been respected. From all this it is perhaps abundantly clear that if we had been vested with the power of formulating Municipal laws, we would have bestowed the right to vote on the women of our country. But that women should sit in Parliament side by side with men and take an active part in the Parliamentary discussions, this is an idea which must be repugnant

to the feelings of every right-thinking Indian. And, so those papers here are certainly mistaken, if they hold that the proposed legislation will meet with the approval of the people of India.

82. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th July writes:—

MUHAMMADI,
July 15th, 1910.

The ruin of a burial-ground.

What shall we say? It is not fit for narration. What will you hear, reader? It is not fit for hearing. How will the Muhammadans endure it? This is past endurance. An insult to a burial-ground at the hands of the followers of an alien creed, the tale of the digging-up of the buried bones of the Muhammadans by the Hindus, and of the taking possession by them of a Muhammadan graveyard, the picture of the desecration of the hallowed burial-ground—these we can neither bear to see, nor to hear, nor to endure. Please listen once to the story of what has happened. For a 100 years there has existed in the south of Calcutta a graveyard at No. 17, Jamir Reming Lane. The late Jamir Mistri made a regular wakf of the graveyard. For a long time the Municipality has sanctioned burial in the graveyard. Many a poor Muhammadan has been burying their dead at this place, free of cost. It is for this reason that the burial-ground became known as *Gore goriban* (i.e., burial-ground for the poor).

Recently a rich Hindu named Sital Prasad Banerji has been laying out a garden and excavating a tank in the land adjoining this graveyard. Mr. Banerji has taken possession of a portion of the burial-ground adjoining the garden, and has been throwing on another portion the earth dug out of the tank. We have learnt from a reliable source that many old bones have been and are being dug out of the portion of the ground that has been excavated, and that a pile of earth some six or seven feet high has been heaped on the other portion. The heirs of the said Jamir Mistri went to Mr. Banerji to expostulate with him on the subject, but he turned them away very rudely and scornfully; remarking at the same time "What can the Musalman fellows do?" The managers of the burial-ground who are poor people sought for a remedy by submitting an application to the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, distinctly recounting, in the same, the whole position of affairs; but no reply thereto has been received as yet. The Hon'ble Maulavi Sayyid Sams-ul Huda Saheb, the worthy leader of the Muhammadan community, has also, in the capacity of a Municipal Commissioner, written to the Chairman; but that too has not been taken any notice of. On the other hand, Mr. Banerji's operations are being pushed on with full force. Then, finding no other means, the petitioners sent another reminder, which also has been treated as before. All these petitions have been sent by post under registered covers. We are not aware how these petitions containing such serious complaints have been, after inspection by the Chairman, ordered to be thrown into the waste-paper basket. We are unable to say if there is any deep mystery lurking behind this matter. We have been exceedingly surprised and grieved to hear all this from local Muhammadan residents, and from some reliable friends and acquaintances. We can hardly even imagine how the Municipal authorities could easily digest such indigestible and serious complaints. True or false, the truth or falsehood of these matters ought to have been ascertained by public inquiry.

However that may be, there is no time now to remain fixed and unmoved like inert matter relying on the Municipal authorities. Now it is necessary for us to take determined action for the protection of our own rights and interests and of the sanctity of the hallowed place. We shall have to appear before our ruler with our complaints, and to bring, if necessary, civil and criminal cases in open Court; in one word we shall have to adopt every lawful measure. With regard to this matter there has been pretty much agitation among the Muhammadans; moreover, signs of excitement are visible in some quarters. Of course, the Muhammadans will try to remove illegality with the help of the law.

A graveyard of a hundred years' standing, where lie the bones of hundreds of revered people, in whose tender lap repose in pleasant slumber hundreds and thousands of our co-religionist brothers and sisters, whose sanctity and title to veneration have been minutely described in the Moslem scriptures, will the site of such a graveyard be wrested from us by the follower of an alien creed? That the holy and peaceful coffins of our brothers and

sisters should be ransacked, trampled upon and desecrated by a wealthy Hindu (Hindu *Yaksha*), that the bones of elderly persons should be dug up, strewn broadcast and insulted by dogs and jackals—the Muhammadans will not be able to look on such a sight, the Muhammadans will not be able to hear such a story, the Muhammadans will not be able to bear such an insult. True, the Muhammadan nation is dead; but when the Muhammadans see their religion insulted and calumniated a current of electricity passes through their dead bodies and revivifies and infuriates them. For the purpose of upholding the dignity of their religion, the Muhammadans are prepared to undergo every kind of sacrifice. The son of a Bandopadhyaya therefore, instead of being inflated with the pride of wealth, ought to have considered the consequence which his act is likely to lead to. In conclusion, we, on behalf of the Muhammadan community, beg to draw the attention of the generous Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to this matter, and hope he will deserve the thanks of the Muhammadan community by interfering in this matter. Unless His Honour pays heed to this matter, there is apprehension of much permanent mischief in the future. If Mr. Banerji succeeds to-day in having a tank excavated in the land adjoining the burial-ground, he will, after a time (*lit.* a couple of days) try to have the graveyard closed with the help of the Municipal law on the ground that the water of the tank would get contaminated. For all these reasons we discharge our duty as editors by acquainting the Government with the grievances of the Muhammadan community.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 16th, 1910.

83. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th July thanks Lord Morley for his having ordered a Professorship in the Calcutta Medical College to be reserved for independent medical practitioners.

A Medical College Professorship set apart.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1910.

84. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says:—

Maulvi Liakat Hossain's project for a new Association.

Maulvi Liakat Hossain has abandoned the work of making speeches and summoning meetings, and is now engaged in that of furthering the true interests of his native land. He is trying to form a new Association, of which a brief account may be given as follows:—

(1) The object of the Association is to promote commerce, agriculture and pasturage, and thereby help the young men of the country in earning money.

(2) Every Bengali can be a member of the Association; be he a Hindu, a Muhammadan, a Christian, or a person belonging to any other creed or religion. The minimum rate of subscription is to be one anna.

(3) Maulvi Liakat has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer. And the office of the Association will for the present be at No. 21, Sukea Street, Calcutta.

(4) An Executive Committee will be formed consisting of Hindus and Muhammadans. Extensive grounds will have to be purchased by the Association for the purpose of agriculture.

(5) With the object of preventing a rise in the price of food-grains, barns will have to be established.

(6) A big office with branches here and there will be opened up at Calcutta for the purpose of expanding commerce and effecting improvement in indigenous industries.

(7) A volunteer band of Physicians and Nurses will be formed for relieving the malaria-stricken poor. Hospitals will also be established in the different parts of the country.

(8) Arrangements are to be made for promoting religious culture among Hindus and Muhammadans; the object being to foster religious faith and love of God, which will dispel the feeling of enmity that now prevails between the two races.

Politics will have no place in this new Association. It will be a purely non-political body. The paper has every sympathy with a movement like this, which is intended to help our youths in earning their livelihood.

85. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th July says that news has arrived from Tippera and Dacca that a kind of poisonous insect has made its appearance in the betel-leaves.

Poisonous insects in betel-leaves.

NAYAK,
July 17th, 1910.

In Tippera a few persons are said to have been actually killed in consequence of this, having taken some of these insects along with their betel. The paper asks the Government to order an expert scientific inquiry into the matter.

86. Referring to the action of the Government in forbidding bioscope exhibition of the match noted in the margin, the

The Jeffries-Johnson match.

Hindi Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 18th July notices the query by an M. P. as to whether such action would have been taken if the whiteman instead of the Negro had come out successful in the match; and then exclaims what a civilization and what a justice!

87. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th July has the following:—

Separate Parliament for Scotland.

It is strange that some Scottish M. P.'s claim a separate Parliament for Scotland on the ground that the British Parliament occupied as it is with peace and war and other grave Imperial questions, can find little time to deal adequately with the internal affairs of Scotland. If Scotland, which is the next door neighbour of England, can claim a separate parliament on this ground, how much more just and proper is the claim of Ireland and India? It is a matter of great satisfaction that a few generous and liberal Englishmen are exerting themselves to establish a parliament in India, and we cannot help praising highly their noble purpose and greatness of heart. The recent Reforms are not these for which we aspired. However, we firmly believe that India cannot but have her own Parliament in time, and when that is established, the Indian awaking with a new nationality will be grateful to, and will ever revere the memories of, Cotton and Digby of Bradlaugh and Wedderburn, of Burke and Bright.

88. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 18th July is glad to note the

Muhammadans in Government service.

protest of the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad in the Bombay Council, in which he had the firm support of Sir George Clarke and Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. The Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin complained of the paucity of the Muhammadans in service. The paper says that where efficiency and competency are required, the Government should not allow its work to suffer by showing undue favour to the Muhammadans. But still the Hindu public are of opinion that in some branches of its service especially the Police and Registration Departments, the Government has been unduly indulgent to the Muhammadans. The paper concludes with the following:—

Have the Hindus come into India drifted by the flood? Are the Muhammadans to have all the rights and privileges to the total exclusion of the Hindus? Do not envy the Hindus: it is a sin, and is opposed to virtue.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 18th, 1910.

BANGABANDHU,
July 18th, 1910.

BANGABANDHU,
July 18th, 1910.

URIYA PAPERS.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July states that great inconvenience

Want of arrangements for teaching science in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, complained of.

is felt for want of suitable arrangements for teaching higher science in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. A representation on the subject was made in 1908 to the then Director of Public Instruction, who had given an assurance that such arrangements would be completed within two years thence. But owing to financial stringency in the Government Exchequer, these arrangements could not be made. The inconvenience of students is growing year after year, and this is a deplorable matter for the country. The Orissa Association has moved the Government on the subject, though no reply has yet been received. On the other hand the writer exhorts the well-to-do men of Orissa to come forward to contribute substantially to a fund to be raised for erecting a building for the purpose, in pursuance of the noble example set by a late Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, through whose help Mr. Ravenshaw of revered memory succeeded in establishing the noble institution, which is named after him and which is the only institution of its kind in whole Orissa. However, the writer approves of the suggestion of the Orissa Association made to the Government that, in the meantime, scientific instruction in the B. A. Classes may be imparted in temporary sheds, as is done in the Presidency and other colleges, and hopes that the Government will

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 9th, 1910.

kindly approve of this suggestion. Mr. Shaw, the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, is requested to support the suggestion.

A correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balusore] of the 7th July also writes to say that the greatest need of the Ravenshaw College seems to be affiliation up to the B. Sc. Standard, without which I. Sc. students passed from that College will be in serious difficulty, because, most of them being poor, it will not be possible for them to read further elsewhere. The writer hopes that the authorities will remove this crying want of the Uriyas at no distant date.

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 9th, 1910.

90. Referring to the circular order addressed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Divisional Commissioners on the subject of water-supply in Bengal, requiring each District Board to spend at least Rs. 5,000 on water-supply in its district, and to the decision of His Honour to stop the Government grant on that head in case of default, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July hopes that this will bring the District Boards to their senses, but regrets the necessity of a threat from the ruler of the Province on such a matter. Considering that the Vice-Chairmen and the members of the District Boards are mostly Indians, such neglect of duty in so important a matter is a sad comment on the fitness of Indians for self-government. It is evident that the members of the District Boards, who are the representatives of the people, do not know the real state of the village and its grievances, nor have they any sense of duty. How can there be sympathy without co-operation and inspection? The writer also regrets that there is great laxity on the part of the District Boards of Orissa in this respect.

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 9th, 1910.

91. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July approves of a ruling of the Calcutta High Court, Appellate Side, published on page 812 of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, upholding the decision of a District Judge, which had in its turn upheld the judgment of a Settlement Officer in a suit under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, to the effect that the occupancy right of a raiyat cannot be sold without the permission of the zamindar and that the name of such a purchaser should be entered in the record-of-rights as a trespasser. The same Settlement Officer, however, had at first entered the name of the purchaser in the record-of-rights as a raiyat on the strength of his present possession, and the writer regrets this. The Orissa Association and the Balasore National Society made such like objections at the beginning of the revision settlement operations in Orissa. But their objections went unheeded at that time. The writer is glad to find that the present High Court ruling has made everything clear.

UTKALDIPIKA.
July 9th, 1910.

Reference to the Exhibition of Jajpur in the Orissa Commissioner's late Durbar complained of.

92. The following letter appears in the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Utkaldipika*."

SIR,

In the Commissioner's Durbar held on Wednesday, the 29th June, for formally making over Certificates of Honour conferred by Government, reference was made to the Exhibition of Jajpur. This Exhibition, having been conceived and held long after, had nothing to do with the title. But unnecessary as it was, this reference has proved a violent irritant on a fresh and bleeding wound. From the ways in which the money was squeezed out and then lavished, the public regard the Exhibition as one rather of individual potentialities than of agricultural and industrial. They have borne it as a curse inflicted from above before they had scarcely recovered from the effects of recent visitations of the gods and man. If this sort of sporting with the life blood of the starving people is, instead of being looked down, applauded in high and responsible quarters and thereby encouraged, Lord knows where to seek for protection and when it may end.

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE FUND."

The 5th July 1910.

93. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July is glad to notice that the eldest son of His Majesty, King-Emperor George V, completed his 15th year on the 23rd June last and received the title of Prince of Wales on that day, and wishes for the long life of His Royal Highness.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

Long life of the Prince of Wales wished for.

94. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for extending the elective system to the Municipalities of Jajpur and Kendrapara, and hopes that these municipalities will prove themselves worthy of the favour granted to them. The *Sambad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 7th July, in a general way, approves of the decision of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to extend the elective system to some small municipalities in Bengal, and observes that this is in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission and is glad to find that His Honour has been prompt in acting on the suggestion.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thanked.

95. Mr. L. K. Mahapatra of Bhadrak writes a letter in English to the Editor of the *Utkaldipika*, defending the action of Babu Radha Charan Das, Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board, in recommending to the higher authorities the withdrawal of the grant-in-aid to the Vernacular school of Sonepur, and the utilization of the same for establishing a new school at Agarpara in that subdivision of the Balasore district. The Editor, however, appends the following note to this letter:—"We cannot approve of the policy of robbing Peter and paying Paul, nor does the correspondent's communication answer all the points raised by us."

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

Babu Radha Charan Das, Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board.

96. Referring to an interview between Mr. Ravenshaw of revered memory and the Raja of Kanika in England, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July states that it has been very much struck with the nobleness and magnanimity of the veteran Englishman as shown by his solicitude for hearing of the well-being of the Ravenshaw College, the Ravenshaw Girls' School, and other institutions in Orissa connected with his name, and observes that it is such magnanimity and sympathy which have so much raised the English nation in the estimation of the world. The writer congratulates himself on finding an opportunity of singing the glories of such a great soul, who has not yet forgotten the Uriyas, and of communicating to the readers of the paper the happy news of the well-being of their benefactor, and wishes him a still longer life.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

An interview between Mr. Ravenshaw and the Raja of Kanika highly appreciated.

97. Referring to the proceedings of a meeting of the Divisional Agricultural Association of Orissa, held at the Government Model Agricultural Farm at Bidyadharpur near Cuttack at 8-30 A.M. on the 28th May last under the presidency of Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 2nd July observes that as the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a low voice, most of the audience could not hear what was said, that the Sarbarakars and others who did not know English, could understand nothing, and that the proceedings were not explained to them as had been done last year. The writer suggests that a conversation with them on what they saw in the Model Farm would have removed many errors from their minds, for many of them are known to have been under the impression that the success in the Model Farm is due to the plenty of canal water and money which the Government has at its disposal, and that the ill-success of the ordinary tenant in agriculture is due to the absence of these causes. It is absolutely necessary to remove such an impression from their minds.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

The proceedings of a meeting of the Divisional Agricultural Association of Orissa criticized.

98. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 9th July is glad to learn that the title of Maharaja has been conferred upon the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj as an hereditary distinction, and that of Raja on the Zamindar of Kanika as a personal distinction.

GARJATBASINI,
July 9th, 1910.

Birthday honours appreciated.

99. Referring to the proposed creation of an Executive Council in Bengal, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 6th July discusses at length the question whether the Board of Revenue in Bengal will be retained or absorbed into

URIYA AND NAVASAM-
VAD,
July 6th, 1910.

The retention of the Board of Revenue in Bengal advocated.

the proposed Executive Government. The whole tenor of the argument advanced by the writer is in favour of the retention of the Board, for, in his opinion, the abolition of the Board might make it necessary for the Executive Government to hear the arguments of Counsel in appeals, which would constitute a new and possibly far-reaching departure in the principles of Indian administration and thereby a vast amount of work would be thrown upon the Bengal Government, and its character in the eyes of the people would be altered if it sat to hear Counsel argue on points of revenue law.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th 1910.

100. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July is glad to learn that on the 21st June last there was a gathering of *pardunashin* ladies in the premises of Babu Jogen-dranath Chakravarti, zamindar, in Barisal, which was graced by the presence of many European as well as Indian ladies of position, and in which the Indian ladies were satisfied with the sweet and polite conversation of European ladies. The writer observes that this sort of loving social intercourse between European and Indian women will change the condition of the latter and thereby do good to the country.

101. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 9th July gives a short account of the *Rath Jatra* at Puri, which passed off without any hitch or hindrance. About 60,000 pilgrims were present on the occasion. The police did their duty well. All the lodging-houses were almost full.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 9th, 1910.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 7th, 1910.

102. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 7th July states that a gunpowder shop belonging to one Gokul Bharati in Arang Bazar, in Soro, in Balasore, suddenly caught fire in the last week, that the shop building burst into pieces and that one man died in consequence.

URIYA AND UTKAL-
BARTA,
July 6th, 1910.

103. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 6th July writes in the English columns a good deal on the unfriendly attitude of the *Utkalbarta*, and certain members of the Uriya community towards the domiciled Bengalis of Orissa, and tries to give an account of how the Bengalis came into Orissa and settled there, and how their presence in that province has been a blessing to the Uriyas in various ways rather than a curse, as is described by certain Uriyas, who, "blinded by the grossest selfishness," have raised a "war cry" of "Orissa for the Uriyas."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 23rd July, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 23rd July 1910.

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00-15-00-01

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader of Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	...	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Days News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"National Daily"	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1057. In the opinion of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* the trial of the suits pending against certain Midnapore police officers, will be watched with great anxiety and interest by the public, "not merely on account of their own intrinsic worth, but in view of the attitude of the Government in respect of the officials concerned."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th July 1910.

1058. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* fully associates itself with the appeal of the *Khulnabasi* against the imposition of a punitive police tax on people who, already bent double under the load of their own miseries, are being punished for the violent acts of a few miscreant youths. The matter deserves the serious attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the journal feels confident that Sir Edward Baker will do what is just and generous.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th July 1910.

1059. With reference to the agitation against the appointment of Maulvi Mazharul Huq as District Superintendent of Police, the *Indian Empire* urges that if the services of the Maulvi or those of his associates in the Midnapore case are deemed worthy of recognition, Government ought to publish their grounds for holding this opinion and the agitation would at once cease. At present, according to the journal, popular belief, supported by the decision of the High Court, tends quite the other way.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
19th July 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1060. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that under the provisions of clause (r) of section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, mukhtears have to take the permission of every Criminal Court in which they appear to conduct cases. This, it is held, is quite unjustifiable, as there are many mukhtears who are not only quite up to the mark, but conduct criminal cases with rare and exceptional ability.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th July 1910.

(d)—Education.

1061. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks the authorities for appointing Rabu Rajendra Nath Sen to act as Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Sibpur Engineering College.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th July 1910.

1062. The *Mussalman* deplores the stringency of the rule recently framed by the Principal of the Presidency College, regarding the admission of students into that institution. The rule, it is complained, has been a blow to Muhammdan education. By way of remedy it is suggested that either the Presidency College should be thrown open to Muhammadan students without any restriction, or the Calcutta Madrassah raised to the status of a first grade College.

MUSSALMAN,
15th July 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1063. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* declares that the adulteration of food-stuffs goes on unchecked because the work of the Food Inspectors is not properly supervised. In bringing this complaint to the notice of the municipal executive, the journal hopes that the Chairman will consider its gravity and take steps to put a stop to it.

AMRITA BAZAR,
PATRIKA,
11th July 1910.

TELEGRAPH,
16th July 1910.

1064. The *Telegraph* asserts that food supplies are habitually adulterated in every market and in over fifty per cent. of shops in Calcutta. Prosecutions for this offence ought, it is urged, to be much more freely instituted.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1910.

1065. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks His Honour for his grant to the Purnea Municipality. the stipulation that the grant shall be expended on the improvement of the local drainage and water-supply.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th July 1910.

1066. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that a memorial, submitted by the residents of Burdwan town, praying for an improved drainage scheme, including the reopening of thirty-two obstructed culverts, has been before Government for six months, and that as malaria in this quarter shows no signs of abatement, the memorial should now receive adequate attention.

BENGALIEE,
19th July 1910.

1067. In view of the frequency of crimes perpetrated on running trains, the *Bengalee* declares that the railway authorities and the police ought to exert themselves to the utmost to afford all necessary protection to travellers and specially to females. The people, it is said, will gladly co-operate with them in any measures that may be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the atrocities.

BENGALIEE,
19th July 1910.

1068. The *Bengalee* says that the recent outrage on the East Indian Railway makes it necessary to adopt fresh measures for the security of female passengers. Much remains to be done, it is held, both by the railways and the police in this matter, and the journal suggests that a male passenger ought to be allowed to travel with every party of females, while female compartments should be examined at every station by lady ticket collectors, of whom more should be employed. As an extra precaution, passenger trains should also, it is recommended, have one or more travelling policemen who should make the round of the train at intervals.

(h)—General.

TELEGRAPH,
16th July 1910.

1069. The *Telegraph* suggests that instead of adding another to the number of central jails, an institution may be provided on the model of the Bareilly Juvenile Jail, as this would not only serve the purpose of securing more accommodation for adult prisoners by the removal of juveniles from ordinary jails, but mark a new epoch in the treatment of juvenile offenders.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th July 1910.

1070. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the leave and pension rules need modification to prevent members of the Indian Civil Service from going home too often and retiring at too early a period of service.

BENGALIEE,
17th July 1910.

1071. As regards the change in the management of the Hutwa estate, the *Bengalee* thinks that the Court of Wards would do well to make the grounds of its action public. It is hoped that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will personally look into the matter.

BENGALIEE,
17th July 1910.

1072. The *Bengalee* says: "It is ridiculous to appoint an Indian Civilian to be a Director of Agriculture, or to be a Postmaster-General or a Director-General of Telegraphs. These are days when knowledge is highly specialized; and it is only experts who have passed the whole of their life-time in any particular department, who can be expected to do justice to the duties of that department. But this obvious consideration is overlooked in connection with some of the most important departments of the Government of India."

1073. With reference to the retention of the army offices at Simla, the *Bengalee* states that since Lord Lytton's time there has been a persistent and general protest against the annual Simla exodus. In the face of such an expression of public opinion, the journal is amazed at a further development of the system by making Simla the permanent headquarters of the Army Department.

BENGALÉE,
19th July 1910.

1074. The *Bengalee* says that the measures adopted by the Government of the United Provinces for improving the production and supply of milk in large cities might profitably be imitated in Bengal.

BENGALÉE,
20th July 1910.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1075. The *Bengalee* asserts that the people have a right to be consulted before the Seditious Meetings Bill is passed into law.

BENGALÉE,
19th July 1910.

1076. The *Bengalee* says that the proposed continuance of the Seditious Meetings Act will be in entire conflict with the policy of conciliation recently announced by Government, and that inconsistency in so vital a matter cannot but produce a painful impression on the public mind.

BENGALÉE,
20th July 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1077. In commenting on Mr. Balfour's recent speech at the Guildhall, in which he is alleged to have vilified the orientals and their ideas, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "Were the orientals and the occidentals created by the same god or by two different gods? Is the blood of the one darker than that of the other, or is it equally red in the vein of both? Surely neither the west nor the east has a monopoly of any set of virtues We deplore very much that the noble spirit that led Macaulay to declare that it would be the proudest day in the annals of England when the free institutions of the west would be conferred on the people of India, does not inspire English statesmen of the present day."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th July 1910.

1078. In advocating the institution of a hostel for Indian students as a suitable Memorial of the late King-Emperor, the *Indian Mirror* says: "The average lodging-house for students is full of that atmosphere which impairs physical vitality and blunts moral susceptibilities. Insanitary environments and bad and insufficient food, coupled not infrequently with questionable moral associations, are producing a deadly effect on hundreds of Indian youths. Well-equipped and well governed hostels are therefore a crying want of the student community in Calcutta."

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th July 1910.

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 23rd July 1910.

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